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COUNTY BOROUGH OF SWANSEA



ANNUAL REPORT

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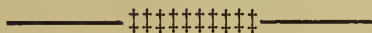
4/3/70

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the year

1967





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————— ++++++ —————

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Public Health Dept.,
The Guildhall,
Swansea. SA1 4NU

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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the County Borough of Swansea

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This report is submitted in accordance with Circular 1/68 (Wales), dated January 1968, and follows the pattern of previous years. Any changes in the services provided are mentioned in the body of the report. In this preface I propose to draw to the attention of readers only a few of the more salient points of the report, since comments are made in the report itself of the work of the various sections of the department.

The estimated population was 170,940, which showed an increase of 340 over the previous year. The excess of births over deaths was 533.

The live birth rate for the year was 15.5 per 1,000 population, a reduction on that for the previous year 16.2. The comparable figure for England and Wales is 17.2 per 1,000 population.

The stillbirth rate 15.8 per 1,000 total births compared with a rate of 14.8 for England and Wales.

The number of people who died was 2,116 compared with 2,165 for the previous year. The crude death rate was 12.4 per 1,000 population compared with 11.2 for England and Wales. The number of people who died from all forms of cancer was 395. Of these 85 persons died from cancer of the lung or bronchus as compared with 116 in the previous year and 97 in 1965.

The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis was 9, compared with 8 in the previous year.

The infant mortality rate was 18 per 1,000 total live births compared with 21 the previous year and 18.3 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales.

Infectious Diseases

There has been no outstanding incidence in the common infectious diseases notified during the year. 8 dysentery cases were notified compared with 40 the previous year, the lowest figure since 1953. It is pleasing to note that for, yet another year, no cases were notified of diphtheria, poliomyelitis or typhoid fever.

Family Planning

The local branch of the Family Planning Association continues to act as agent for the Local Authority to provide free advice, treatment and free supplies to women who are recommended to practise family planning on medical advice. The Council approved in principle the extended scheme under the National Health Service (Family Planning) Act, 1967, but has not yet put it into operation in view of financial restrictions. The free use of the Authority's clinic premises was granted to the Association during the year, in addition to the facilities for office accommodation already being afforded.

Development of Local Health and Welfare Services

Last year I reported on our long term forecast. The first five years of the programme included the following projects:-

Central Clinic, Orchard Street
Two Homes for the Aged
New Ambulance Depot
Five Area Clinics
New Training Centre and Sheltered Workshop
for the Mentally Subnormal
Extension to Junior Training Centre, Broadway
House, to include Nursery Class
Hostels for the mentally subnormal and mentally ill
Public Mortuary

while the Second five year programme included:

The Area Clinics
Hostels for the mentally ill
Temporary Accommodation
Extensions, Workshops for the Blind
Day Centre for the Elderly

Central Clinic

The site works of the proposed new Central Clinic in Orchard Street commenced during the latter part of 1966 and satisfactory progress was made during the year under review.

Ambulance Depot

Work commenced on the building of the new Ambulance Depot at Caebrioks, Cwmbwrla.

Homes for the Aged

Our second purpose built Home for the Aged at Bonymaen was due for completion during the year. This, however, was delayed a few months and was opened early in 1968.

Land at Parkway, Sketty Park Estate, adjacent to the new school site under construction was appropriated to this Committee for the building of another Home for the Aged.

Area Clinics

Little progress was made in this direction. Plans were prepared for a new purpose built clinic at Bonymaen but the matter was deferred owing to the economic situation.

Land at Sketty Park has been reserved for a new clinic which is adjacent to the site for the proposed new Home for the Aged in this area.

Mentally Subnormal

Land on the Trading Estate, Fforestfach, was reserved for this project and negotiations proceeded in connection with the purchase of the land concerned.

Extension of Broadway House

Plans were prepared during the year for a Nursery Class extension to Broadway House, the building of which commenced in 1968.

Retirements

During the year Dr. T.W. Davies, our Consultant Chest Physician, retired after 27 years service with the Authority, and I wish to pay tribute to his great and most valuable help which he gave to all concerned, at all times.

Secondly I wish to pay similar recognition to Mr. D.F. Jones, our Chief Public Health Inspector, who began his long and able career with the Authority in 1934, when he was appointed assistant sanitary inspector. In 1939 he became Food and Drugs Inspector and in 1944 Chief Public Health Inspector.

Likewise to Mr. R.G. Kirby, another Public Health Inspector who retired this year, who was appointed to the post in 1932, after being a clerk in the Department since 1926.

To the three we give our thanks and best wishes on their retirement.

Acknowledgements

I would wish to express my gratitude to members of the Health Committee who have always been most generous in their support and to the members of the Council for their help and encouragement during the year.

I am also indebted to my colleagues in the other departments of the Corporation Service, to the Health Executive Council, and Hospital Management Committee, the General Medical Practitioners and Consultants of the area for their help and co-operation so readily given, and to the Voluntary Organisations.

We seek to give and to receive full co-operation, for this is vital to the proper running of the Health and Welfare Services of the Local Authority.

I also express my deep appreciation and extend my sincere thanks to all members of my staff who have continued to give me the most efficient and loyal service.

I am,
Your obedient servant,

E.B. MEYRICK

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION I.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Constitution 1967/68

His Worship the Mayor *o
Alderman D.T. Jeffreys

Chairman - Councillor D.P. Bevan *o
Vice-Chairman - Alderman A.L. Reed *o

Alderman Mrs. M. Hathaway

Councillor Rev. J.L. John

" Mrs. E. Jones *o

" W.G.H. Luff *

" A. Morgan

" S.N. Perry

Councillor R.H. Andrews *

" G. Thomas o

" D.H. Cox

" D.M. Williams *o

" Mrs. R.S. Evans *

" H.W. Wright o

" Mrs. P.L. Jenkins *

* Members of the Standing Sub-Committee

o Members of the Blind Workshops Sub-Committee,
together with three representatives of
Glamorgan County Council

SECTION II

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SWANSEA

Public Health Officers

Medical Officer of Health

E.B. Meyrick, M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

D.E. Donald, M.B., Ch.B., (Glasgow), D.P.H.

Lay Administrative Officer

John H. Smith, A.C.S., A.I.S.W.,

Assistant Lay Administrative Officer

S.G. Williams

Medical Staff

Whole-time Assistant Medical Officers

M.R. Davies, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
G.J. Lowe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
M. Williams, M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H., D.Obst. R.C.O.G.
J.T. Roberts, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
E. Hudson, M.B., Ch.B.
M.P. Hughes, M.B., B.Ch.
H. Bailey, M.B., B.Ch., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.C.H.
D. Obst. R.C.O.G.

Part-time Assistant Medical Officers

G.N. Ellis, M.B., B.S.
E.J. Jenkins, M.B., B.Ch.
J. Davies, M.B., B.Chir.
I. Bowen, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch.
(8.11.67 - 31.12.67)

Consultants

Chest Physician	- T.W. Davies, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Gynaecologist	- Vyvyan Davies, M.D., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., D.R.C.O.G.
Ophthalmologist	- F.G. Hibbert, M.B., F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S.
Orthopaedic Surgeons	- G.D. Rowley, B.Sc., M.B., M.C. Mervyn Evans, F.R.C.S.
Paediatrician	- R.T. Jenkins, M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., D.C.H.
Child Psychiatrist	- J. McDonald, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.
Geriatrician	- T.F. McCarthy, M.D., B.Sc., M.R.C.P.
Orthodontist	- H.L. Parry, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Principal School Dental Officer

T.A. Williams, L.D.S.

Dental Staff

Miss A. Williams, B.D.S.

Consulting Veterinary Surgeon	-	D.E. Pugh, M.R.C.V.S.
Public Analyst	-	A.R. Phillips, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
Chief Public Health Inspector	-	D.F. Jones, C.R.S.I., Meat & Other Foods Cert. to 6.2.67. D.H. Jones, C.R.S.I., Meat & Other Foods Cert. from 7.2.67.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	-	D.H. Jones, C.R.S.I., Meat & Other Foods Cert. until 6.2.67. W.F. Strawbridge, C.R.S.I., Meat & Other Foods Cert. from 7.2.67.
Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse	-	Miss E.K.M. Williams, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Chief Assistant Health Visitor and School Nurse	-	Miss G.E. Oakley, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Lay Supervisor of Midwives	-	Mrs. F.S.M. Humphreys, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Assistant Lay Supervisor of Midwives	-	Mrs. L.M. Morgan, S.C.M.
Superintendent District Nurse	-	Mrs. I.M. Williams, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. Cert.
Deputy Superintendent District Nurse	-	Miss A.B.A. Collins, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., M.T.D.
Supervising Mental Welfare Officer	-	Miss G.M. John, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Administrative Assistant - General Health	-	H.G. Austin
"	"	- Combined Services - F. Thomas, D.M.A.
"	"	- Welfare Services - J.D. Evans, A.I.S.W.
"	"	- Finance - R. Ellis Grey to 22.2.67. R.J. Hayward from 23.2.67.

SECTION III

GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

Area of Borough in acres, excluding foreshore	...	21,600
" " " " " including foreshore	...	24,241
Population 1961 Census	...	166,740
" Mid 1965 Registrar General's Estimate	...	170,940
Density of population per acre, excluding foreshore	...	7.9
Rateable Value - 1st April 1967	...	£7,071,614
Penny Rate Product - 1967/68	...	£27,672

The vital statistics in lines 1 - 15 inclusive are given in the following form at the suggestion of the Ministry as it will facilitate comparisons between various authorities.

Reference is made in these statistics to "perinatal mortality"; it is the rate obtained by adding the stillbirths and deaths of infants under 7 days and expressing that sum as a rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths. It is argued that this rate is better able to express the efficacy of our M.&CLW. services than the separate infant death and stillbirth rates.

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
1. LIVES BIRTHS - Number	2,706	2,731	2,738	2,779	2,864	2,943	2,909	2,886	2,758	2,649
1. " " - rate per 1,000 population	16.6	16.7	16.5	16.6	16.9	17.3	17.1	16.9	16.2	15.5
3. Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.8	4.4	4.6	5.2	6.2	6.5	6.7
4. STILLBIRTHS - number	82	71	55	73	61	59	59	44	55	42
5. " " - rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	29.41	25.34	20.08	25.59	20.85	19.65	19.88	15.0	19.55	15.81
6. Total live and still births	2,788	2,802	2,738	2,852	2,925	3,002	2,968	2,930	2,813	2,691
7. Infant deaths (deaths under one year) - number	77	66	59	58	69	73	69	71	57	47
8. Infant mortality rate - total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	28	24	22	21	24	25	24	25	21	18
9. Infant mortality rate - legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	28.3	23.4	15.7	20.95	16.82	23.16	24.05	23.26	21.72	17
10. Infant mortality rate - illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	31.9	44.0	21.2	18.9	31.0	58.8	13.2	44.9	5.5	28.0
11. Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	21.8	17.06	16.04	15.8	17.11	18.35	17.35	16.63	13.05	10.94
12. Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	18.4	13.9	12.4	14.7	24.09	14.95	15.13	13.17	10.15	8.68
13. Peri-natal mortality rate (combined still-births and deaths under one week, per 1,000 total live-births and still-births).	47.34	38.89	35.8	39.97	37.36	34.31	34.43	27.99	29.51	24.15

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
14. Maternal mortality (including abortions) - number of deaths	1	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
15. Maternal mortality - rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	0.36	1.07	1.07	-	0.38	0.33	-	-	0.5	-
16. Population	163,300	164,200	165,560	167,560	169,180	170,390	170,160	170,990	170,600	170,940
17. Legitimate live births	2,612	2,642	2,644	2,673	2,735	2,807	2,758	2,708	2,578	2,471
18. Illegitimate live births	94	89	94	106	129	136	151	178	180	178
19. Legitimate still births	79	69	53	68	56	55	52	40	52	41
20. Illegitimate still births	3	2	2	5	5	4	7	4	3	1
21. Legitimate infant deaths	74	62	43	56	46	65	67	63	56	42
22. Illegitimate infant deaths	3	4	2	2	4	8	2	8	1	5
23. Neo-natal deaths total (first four weeks)	59	48	45	44	49	54	51	48	36	29
24. " " " legitimate (first four weeks)	56	45	43	42	46	48	49	41	35	25
25. " " " illegitimate " " "	3	3	2	2	3	6	2	7	1	4
26. Deaths over one and under five years	8	12	10	9	9	15	10	9	8	10
27. Deaths - all ages - total	2,055	1,979	2,114	2,052	2,162	2,307	2,108	2,182	2,165	2,116
28. " " " - male	1,075	1,066	1,132	1,125	1,166	1,202	1,113	1,147	1,134	1,095
29. " " " - female	982	913	982	927	996	1,105	995	1,035	1,031	1,021
30. Death rate per 1,000 population	12.6	12.5	12.8	12.3	12.8	13.5	12.4	12.8	12.7	12.4

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL. CLASSIFIED ACCORDING
TO AGE GROUPS AND SEX

Short List No.	Cause of Death	S E X	A G E G R O U P S										Total each Cause	Total in Sexes
			Under 4 weeks & under 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over		
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	2	9	8
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		1
2.	Tuberculosis, Other	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
6.	Meningococcal Infections	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
		F	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		1
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	16	10	12	70	43
		F	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	4	18		27
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	32	27	11	85	76
		F	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	4	-		9
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	33	1
		F	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	8	10	6		32
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	8	3	18	18
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	-	-	-	1	1	3	6	30	35	25	189	101
		F	-	1	1	2	1	7	6	19	25	26		88
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5		5
16.	Diabetes	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	1	17	6
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6		11
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	24	32	62	311	129
		F	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	21	43	107		182
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	M	-	-	-	-	1	14	30	91	92	68	505	296
		F	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	31	74	93		209
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	13	52	18
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	22		34
20.	Other Heart Disease	M	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	14	12	39	177	71
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	19	80		106
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	9	22	91	37
		F	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	44		54

Short List No.	Cause of Death	SEX	AGE GROUPS										Total each Cause	Total in Sexes	
			Under 4 weeks & under 1 year		AGE						75 & over				
			1-	4 weeks & under 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-			
23.	Pneumonia	M	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	11	28	104	49
		F	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	5	37		55
24.	Bronchitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	19	56	36	151	114
		F	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	14	12		37
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	9	1	23	14
		F	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	2	3		9
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	2	1	13	9
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2		4
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	9	4
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-		5
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	1	13	7
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	1		6
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2
31.	Congenital Malformations	M	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	5
		F	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		7
32.	Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	13	8	25	147	58
		F	12	-	1	-	-	4	6	7	7	17	42		89
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	3	-	2	2	22	15
		F	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2		7
34.	All Other Accidents	M	-	1	1	3	-	4	2	3	2	1	3	38	20
		F	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	11		18
35.	Suicide	M	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	2	-	11	8
		F	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-		3
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	M	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
		F	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1
	TOTAL IN SEXES	M	10	7	3	11	13	36	70	268	320	354		1,095	
		F	19	11	7	3	25	46	118	261	522			1,021	
	TOTAL IN GROUPS		29	18	10	5	14	20	61	116	386	581	8/6	2,116	

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR BY SEX, CAUSE GROUPS
AND AGE AS SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL

Cause Groups (I.S.C. Nos. in brackets)	S E X	Under 1 day	1-6 days	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 month	2 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-11 months	Total under 1 year
1. Pneumonia (490 - 493)	M P	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 3	1 -	- -	1 -	- 1	3 4
2. Bronchitis (500 - 502)	M P	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3	- -	- 2	- -	- -	- 5
3. Gastro-Enteritis (571 - 764)	M P	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1
4. Congenital Malformations of Heart (754.0 - 754.5)	M P	- -	2 -	- 1	- 1	- -	2 2	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	2 3
5. Other Congenital Malformations (Rem. of 750-759)	M P	- 1	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	2 1
6. Injury at Birth (760, 761)	M P	- 3	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 4
7. Postnatal Asphyxia and Ateleo- tasis (762)	M P	1 1	2 1	- -	- -	- -	3 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 2
8. Pneumonia of Newborn (763)	M P	- 1	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3

Cause Groups (I.S.C. Nos. in brackets)	S E X	Under 1 day	1-6 days	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 month	2 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-11 months	Total under 1 year
9. Pemphigus and Sepsis of Newborn (766-768)	M F	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1
10. Immaturity (774, 776)	M F	3 1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	3 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 2
11. Obstruction by Inhalation or Ingestion (E 921, E922)	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -
12. All Other Causes	M F	- 2	1 1	- -	- -	- -	1 3	- -	- -	- 1	- -	1 -	2 4

NUMBER OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE
AND THE RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS ALIVE FOR THE PERIOD

1958 - 1967

Year	Number of Deaths			Popul- ation	Rate per 1,000 population
	Under 1 year	One and under 5	Total		
1958	77	8	85	163,300	0.5
1959	66	12	78	164,200	0.5
1960	59	10	69	165,560	0.4
1961	58	9	67	167,390	0.4
1962	69	9	78	169,180	0.5
1963	73	15	88	170,390	0.5
1964	69	10	79	170,190	0.45
1965	71	9	80	170,990	0.47
1966	57	8	65	170,600	0.38
1967	47	10	57	170,940	0.33

Number of all cases of infectious and other notifiable diseases, originally notified during the year 1967 and of the final numbers, according to sex and age after corrections subsequently made either by the Notifying Medical Practitioner or by the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Measles (excluding Rubella)		Dysentery		Meningo- coccal Infection	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Number originally notified Total (All Ages)	61	55	54	69	631	594	2	6	1	2
Final numbers after correction										
Under 1 year	-	-	5	9	39	45	-	-	-	1
1 - 2 years	1	3	8	8	75	68	-	-	-	-
2 - 3 years	4	3	6	11	83	78	-	-	-	1
3 - 4 years	11	6	8	9	98	81	1	-	1	-
4 - 5 years	5	7	6	5	94	93	-	-	-	-
5 - 9 years	34	33	17	26	213	216	-	1	-	-
10 - 14 years	3	1	2	1	5	3	1	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
25 and over	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	5	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	1	-	8	7	-	-	-	-
Total (all ages)	60	55	53	69	627	594	2	6	1	2
Numbers originally notified Total (All Ages)	Acute Pneumonia		Para- typhoid fever		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
	2	2	-	1	3	2	10	13		
Final numbers after correction										
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9		
5 - 14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
15 - 44 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3		
45 - 64 years	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-		
65 and over	2	2	-	-	2	1	-	-		
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
Total (all ages)	2	2	-	-	3	2	10	13		
Other notifiable diseases										
Original Final										
M F M F										
Puerperal Pyrexia										
- 17 - 16										

THE NUMBER OF CASES OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE PERIOD

1958 - 1967

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Scarlet Fever	190	193	117	81	81	50	33	33	62	115
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	3	-
Erysipelas	17	11	12	13	8	10	7	11	10	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	114	96	81	39	27	33	20	16	14	16
Acute Pneumonia	31	29	7	13	10	16	18	7	2	4
Meningococcal Infection	7	4	2	7	1	4	-	2	2	3
Dysentery	34	9	73	87	90	99	14	215	40	8
Whooping Cough	233	36	107	164	18	99	121	41	47	122
Para-typhoid Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis - Infective	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Post-Infectious	-	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	-
Measles	2615	311	1776	2160	252	2635	867	929	1146	1221
Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	-	1	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	18	7	20	11	2	13	38	4	4	23
TOTAL	3262	699	2198	2585	491	2963	1119	1259	1332	1517

ANNUAL RETURN - FOOD POISONING
- 1967

TABLE I. INCIDENTS AND CASES

Causative Agent	GENERAL OUTBREAKS		FAMILY OUTBREAKS		SPORADIC CASES	TOTAL	No. of outbreaks and sporadic cases (columns 1+3+5)	TOTAL	No. of cases (columns 2+4+5)
	No. of separate outbreaks	No. of cases Notified or ascertained	No. of separate outbreaks	No. of cases notified or ascertained					
	1	2	3	4	5	6			7
1. S. typhimurium	1	13	-	-	3	4			16
2. Other Salmonellae (a)	1	3	-	-	4	5			7
TOTAL	2	16	-	-	7	9			23
<u>DETAILS OF FOOD POISONING DUE TO SALMONELLAE OTHER THAN S. TYPHIMURIUM SHOULD BE GIVEN IN THIS TABLE</u>									
<u>Type of Salmonellae</u>									
Abony	-	-	-	-	1	1			1
Indiana	-	-	-	-	1	1			1
Panama	-	-	-	-	1	1			1
Stanley	-	-	-	-	1	1			1
Thompson	1	3	-	-	-	1			3
	1	3	-	-	4	5			7

TABLE II.

SALMONELLA INFECTIONS (NOT FOOD BORNE)

INCIDENTS AND CASES

Causative Agent	GENERAL OUTBREAKS		FAMILY OUTBREAKS		SPORADIC CASES		TOTAL	TOTAL
	No. of separate outbreaks	No. of cases notified or ascertained	No. of separate outbreaks	No. of cases notified or ascertained	Notified or ascertained	No. of outbreaks and sporadic cases (columns 1+3+5)	No. of cases (columns 2+4+5)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1. S. typhimurium	1	13	-	-	3	4	16	
2. Other Salmonellae (a)	1	3	-	-	4	5	7	
TOTAL	2	16	-	-	7	9	23	
<u>Type of Salmonellae</u>								
Abony	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
Indiana	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
Panama	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
Stanley	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
Thompson	1	3	-	-	-	1	3	

TABLE III.

DEATHS ASSOCIATED WITH FOOD POISONING.

NIL.

SECTION V.

CARE OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

There has been no change in the clinic sessions held during the year. Some expectant mothers continue to attend local authority clinics for their ante-natal care. A high attendance rate is maintained at I.W. Clinics.

There has been a 50% increase in attendance at Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes. It has taken many years to educate the public regarding the desirability of attendance at these classes but results are now evident. Classes are held under the auspices of a Health Visitor and Physiotherapist. From time to time, representatives of various firms who are interested in the health of mother and child, have very kindly given demonstrations and shown films at the classes and we are very grateful for the help given in this way.

Health education is a feature of the Infant Welfare Clinics. Here, the Health Visitor is able to talk to individual mothers, and to help them with their problems. Some family doctors who have instituted their own Infant Welfare Clinics have the services of a Health Visitor at their sessions.

Number of Patients Attending

658 patients attended the ante-natal clinics compared with 797 in the previous year, and 257 mothers returned for a post-natal examination. A total of 432 sessions was devoted to this work.

A total of 379 women attended the mothercraft and relaxation classes; the attendances for the year numbered 2,225. Of the women attending, 360 were booked for hospital confinement, the remainder being confined at home.

A total of 4,893 children attended the centres during the year. Of these, 1,509 were born in 1967, 1,601 in 1966, and 1,873 in the years 1962 - 1965. The total number of sessions held was 805 - 801 by medical officers and 4 by a health visitor.

Minor Ailment Clinics

A number of children under five years of age received minor ailment treatment at the clinics and the following table shows the extent during the year:-

Number of defects treated during the year:-

Scabies	...	...	13
Skin - other diseases	...	...	2
Miscellaneous (e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains etc.)	...	...	24
Total defects treated	...	...	13
Total attendances	...	...	103

Defective Vision and Squint (excluding minor ailments)

No. of defects dealt with:-

Errors of refraction	...	...	334
Total attendances	...	...	334
No. of cases seen by doctor for special examinations	...	...	177
No. of cases seen by doctor for re-examination	...	...	157
No. of children for whom spectacles were prescribed	...	...	11

Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

The following table shows the work undertaken at the Orthopaedic Clinic in respect of children under five years:-

New cases treated during the year	...	...	396
Old cases who continued treatment during the year	...	...	344
Total number receiving treatment	...	...	740
Total attendances by these patients	...	...	2,959
No. of special cases seen by doctor	...	...	96
No. of re-examinations by doctor	...	...	97

Developmental Tests of Babies and Young Children

All children who are considered to be "At Risk" to mental or physical handicap are tested either by specially trained Health Visitors, for hearing defects, or by medical officers for other physical or for mental handicap. Close co-operation is maintained with the Paediatric Department of Morriston Hospital and with the Child Guidance Clinic at Treharfod. Parents welcome the opportunity of an unhurried interview with the Medical Officer and are more ready to accept the fact of a mental handicap when they have witnessed a series of development tests.

Deafness in Children

Early detection of deafness is still the primary objective. The programme of screening tests of children falling with certain categories considered to be "at risk" of deafness is continuing and any children tested who have suspect hearing are referred to an assistant medical officer who has specialised in the detection and treatment of hearing loss. If necessary they may be sent to the Consultant E.N.T. Surgeon at Singleton Hospital for further investigation.

The assistant medical officer holds weekly clinics at the Waun Wen Audiology Unit where, in a room specially adapted for the purpose, children are examined and tested. These children are referred from many sources including Infant Welfare Clinics, Health Visitors and parents. If investigation reveals an abnormality the child is referred for the consultant's opinion at Singleton Hospital.

There is no peripatetic teacher of the deaf for the very young functioning at present although a teacher has been sent for training and should be able to commence duties in September 1968.

Number Tested at Waun Wen Audio Clinic

		<u>Hearing Loss</u>	<u>No Hearing Loss</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
New Cases	...	142	96	238
Re-examined	...	143	62	205

Care of Premature Infants

Number of premature births notified (as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area).

	Premature live births													
	Born in hospital				Born at home or in a nursing home - Nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home				Premature still-births					
	Died				Died				Born					
	TOTAL BIRTHS	within 24 hours of birth	in 7 and under 28 days	TOTAL BIRTHS	within 24 hours of birth	in 7 and under 28 days	TOTAL BIRTHS	within 24 hours of birth	in 7 and under 28 days	in 1 and under 7 days	within 24 hours of birth	in 7 and under 28 days	in hospital	at home or in a nursing home
Weight at Birth	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1. 2lbs. 3 ozs. or less	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
2. Over 2 lbs. 3 ozs. up to and including 3 lbs. 4 ozs.	11	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	1
3. Over 3 lbs. 4 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	34	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
4. Over 4 lbs. 6 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	46	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	1
5. Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lb. 8 ozs.	65	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. TOTAL	159	7	5	1	4	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	19	3

Welfare Foods

The distribution of welfare foods has been the responsibility of the local health authority since July 1954. Distribution is undertaken at twelve clinics and four other points are operated by voluntary workers.

Until 1st July 1961, expectant mothers and young children could obtain tokens which enabled them to obtain authorised quantities of orange juice at 5d. a bottle and cod liver oil or vitamin tablets free at Local Health Authority Clinics and Welfare Food distribution centres.

In accordance with the Welfare Foods (Great Britain) Amendment Order 1961, welfare foods were no longer subsidised from the 1st June. The Order provided for Welfare Foods to be available to all beneficiaries without tokens and without restriction of quantities at cost prices to be determined by the Minister. Free supplies were, however, to be available on authorised quantities against tokens, to those families who were eligible for free supplies of welfare milk. The cost prices determined by the Minister were:- orange juice 1s. 6d. a bottle, cod liver oil 1s. 0d. a bottle, and Vitamin A. and D. tablets 6d. per packet.

The quantities of welfare foods distributed during 1967 is given below.

	<u>1962.</u>	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1964.</u>	<u>1965.</u>	<u>1966.</u>	<u>1967.</u>
National Dried Milk	21,502	17,938	19,275	16,503	10,590	6,394
Cod Liver Oil	1,808	1,646	1,767	1,871	1,809	1,830
Orange Juice	15,053	16,338	17,256	17,828	19,196	20,440
Vitamin A. & D.	1,090	845	688	535	444	394

Care of Unmarried Mothers

(Report kindly provided by Swansea and Brecon Diocesan Moral Welfare Association, who act as agents for the Local Authority).

During the year 1967, 625 persons were dealt with by the Moral Welfare Association, viz:-

- 159 were unmarried mothers
- 147 were putative fathers
- 139 were children
- 89 were couples contemplating the adoption of a child
- 91 were matrimonial, preventive or personal problems

22 unmarried mothers were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes and Foster Homes. To these visits were made periodically throughout their stay; all necessary help and advice given to them and helping them to plan for the coming child.

Gynaecological Clinic

The high rate of attendance at this clinic has been maintained during 1967. Treatment for minor gynaecological ailments is provided, while more serious conditions are referred, through the family doctor, to a hospital consultant. Patients are able to "walk in" to the clinic without appointment and without referral and this informal atmosphere commends itself to the patients who wish to attend.

Of 215 new patients who attended during the year,

8	attended on account of sub-fertility
32	" " " " menstrual disorders
3	" " " " menstrual disturbances
13	" " " " prolapse of the uterus
30	" " " " cervical erosion
45	" " " " vaginitis and vulvitis
84	" " " " other conditions

Cervical Cytology

For some years prior to 1965 there was a general outcry for the establishment of Cervical Cytology Clinics. Public figures and Women's Organisations deplored the fact that Swansea women were being denied this service. Testing was commenced on a large scale in 1965 but by April 1967 the number of women asking for appointments had fallen very considerably. In June an article in the local press led to an avalanche of enquiries and it was impossible to fit in all the appointments as they were requested. By the end of the year the general apathy was again evident and the service was not used as fully as it might have been. Attempts were made to take the service to various industrial organisations employing large numbers of women, but this proved to be impractical. It is unfortunate that at a time when the pathologist is prepared to examine a large number of slides each week, the public do not make use of the opportunity.

<u>Total No. of smears taken</u>	-	<u>1636</u>
Papanicolaou Class IV referred for Biopsy		7
" " III " " "		2
" " II " and found satisfactory		4
Malignant cells found, referred for Biopsy		2
Dyskeriotic cells found		6
Repeat test satisfactory		3
Failed to attend for repeat test		1
To be repeated in 1968		2
Monilia Infections		8
Non-specific cervicitis		43
Inflammatory changes		9
Repeated satisfactory		6
Failed to attend for repeat		1
Carried over to 1968		2

DENTAL CARE

The keynote of the year's work has once again been the persistent shortage of staff. Two additional part-time officers were appointed during the year, giving a total of eight sessions a week between them. The staffing position at the end of the year was thus 3.6 full-time equivalent officers compared with 3.0 at the beginning of the year. The average full-time equivalent throughout the year, however, was 3.09. Full-time equivalent officer strength has varied between 2 & 5 in the last twenty years. The figure 3.6 is the highest for ten years but is still far short of the establishment capacity of 8 full-time officers. Another hidden factor is the turnover of staff. In the ten year period since 1956 there have been 4 Chief Dental Officers. In the same period, excluding the Chief Dental Officer and the Dental Officer currently employed, there have only been 3 full-time officers. 2 of these served less than 2 years. Of 12 part-time officers employed in the same period, 7 served for less than 2 years. Of the remaining 5, 4 worked for 4 years or less. It will be obvious how difficult it is in these circumstances to provide any sort of continuity of treatment. This is not so important in the case of expectant and nursing mothers but is of cardinal importance in the dental care of the pre-school child. There can be no guarantee at present that the small child will see the same dental surgeon from one six month period to the next. No child seeking treatment is turned away but this vital service can not be developed or expanded while the present staffing problems exist.

In an attempt to overcome these problems a plan was formulated during the year to reorganize the service by introducing higher grade Area posts. This should attract staff and provide a better career structure within the Department. The plan also provides, inter alia, for the appointment of a Dental Health Education Officer who, in addition to touring the schools, will be available to talk to expectant and nursing mothers in the clinics on their own and their children's dental health, with particular emphasis on the prevention of dental disease. The plan now awaits the decision of the Establishment Committee.

The number of equivalent sessions devoted to the M.&C.W. Service has declined from 51 to 28. However, the number of expectant and nursing mothers examined and treated remained at the same level as last year. The number of pre-school children examined increased from 86 to 110. Of these some 91 requires treatment. The number of teeth extracted from pre-school children during the year remained the same as last year but there was a great increase in the number of teeth restored. 39 were restored in 1966 compared with 118 this year. It will be seen that, although the proportion of operating time devoted to this service has decreased, the volume of treatment carried out during that time has increased.

I would like to end my report on this sanguine note but I am bound to recall the gross and chronic staff shortage which prevents this important service developing and expanding as it could and should.

It gives me pleasure to thank my colleagues and staff for their interest and co-operation throughout the year.

1. Attendances and Treatment

Number of Visits for Treatment during year

	<u>Children</u> <u>0-4 (incl.)</u>	<u>Expectant and</u> <u>Nursing Mothers</u>
First Visit	77	26
Subsequent Visits	<u>96</u>	<u>85</u>
TOTAL VISITS	<u>173</u>	<u>111</u>

Number of Additional Courses of Treatment
other than the First Course commenced
during year

6 -

Treatment provided during the year

Number of Fillings	137	42
Teeth Filled	118	37
Teeth Extracted	85	81
General Anaesthetics given	50	14
Emergency Visits by Patients	17	2
Patients X-rayed	4	7
Patients treated by Scaling and/or Removal of Stains from the teeth (Prophylaxis)	-	5
Teeth otherwise conserved	-	-
Teeth root filled	-	1
Inlays		-
Crowns		-
Number of Courses of Treatment Completed during the year	37	12

2. Prosthetics

Patients supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	7
Patients supplied with other dentures	3
Number of dentures supplied	15

3. Anaesthetics

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	2
--	---

4. Inspections

	<u>Children</u> <u>0-4 (incl.)</u>	<u>Expectant and</u> <u>Nursing Mothers</u>
Number of patients given first inspections during year	A. 110	D. 29
Number of patients in 1 and 4 above who required treatment	B. 91	E. 29
Number of patients in 2 and 5 above who were offered treatment	C. 91	F. 29

5. Sessions

Number of Dental Officer Sessions (i.e. equivalent complete half days) devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare patients	28
--	----

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

The domiciliary midwife continues to provide a service for those mothers who elect to stay at home for the birth of their babies and for those who reluctantly have to stay at home because of shortage of maternity beds. The number of patients discharged from hospital before the 10th day of the puerperium continues to increase, and these patients are nursed at home by the domiciliary midwife. The midwife is now becoming more reconciled to this role which she has to play although still regretting that her skills as an accoucher is not being utilised to the full.

There has been the usual intake of pupil midwives, four times during the year, but at no time has the full complement of pupils been reached.

Expectant mothers who engage a domiciliary midwife consistently refuse to attend ante-natal clinics. This has resulted in closure of ante-natal clinics under the supervision of midwives, at the Central Clinic and at Killay House. It also means that the midwife has to visit the expectant mother at her own home in order to be satisfied that she gets adequate ante-natal care.

One midwife attends a weekly ante-natal clinic at the surgery of a family doctor. Attachment of midwives to family doctors' practices appears to have many difficulties and the attendance of the midwife at this clinic is being considered in the nature of a trial.

No. of Midwives Employed

At the end of the year, a full-time lay supervisor, fourteen whole-time, and one part-time midwives were in the employment of the local health authority. Of these, six were approved as teachers.

Pupil Midwives

Twenty-one pupil midwives completed their training during the year. Part of their training was undertaken on the district. Three were under training at the end of the year.

Deliveries

361 confinements were attended by the domiciliary midwives. 1,785 patients were attended by the midwives before the tenth day, after premature discharge from hospital.

Births

The number of births notified in the Authority's area during the year, under Section 203 of the Public Health Act 1936, as adjusted by any transferred notification is as follows:-

	Live Births	Stillbirths	TOTAL
Domiciliary	359	4	363
Institutional	2,291	40	2,331
	2,650	44	2,694

Night Attendant Service

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Patients</u>	<u>No. of Visits</u>
1964	42	610
1965	44	816
1966	46	850
1967	62	893

The Night Attendant Service has been in great demand. Unfortunately owing to the small number of Night Attendants employed, many did not receive as much help as was needed. The visits nevertheless increased by 43 for the year.

Venereal Diseases

The Auxiliary Clinic, since its inception, has catered for patients referred from Ante-natal Clinics. Attendances have, accordingly, dropped very considerably, with the reduction in the number of patients attending Local Authority Ante-natal Clinics. It has been the custom, over many years, to do routine blood tests for V.D. at the Local Authority Ante-natal Clinics. No records are available as to whether this routine testing is done by all Family Doctors who conduct their own ante-natal clinics. The increase - on a national level - in the number of cases of Congenital Syphilis suggests that this may not be so.

No new case of Syphilis was treated during 1967 but there were 3 cases of Gonorrhoea. The clinic has functioned for the treatment of non-specific leucorrhoea in expectant mothers.

The following return shows the work undertaken at
the Venereal Diseases Clinic, Mount Pleasant Hospital, Swan-
sea and the Auxiliary Clinic, Eaton Crescent

		Mount Pleasant			Auxiliary		
		Totals	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
SYPHILIS	1. New Cases of Syphilis						
	(i) Primary	7	6	1	-	-	-
	(ii) Secondary	2	2	-	-	-	-
	(iii) TOTAL OF LINES 1 (i) and (ii)	9	8	1	-	-	-
	(iv) Latent in the first year of infection	6	3	3	-	-	-
	(v) Cardio-vaxoular	1	1	-	-	-	-
	(vi) Of the nervous system	4	3	1	-	-	-
	(vii) All other late and latent stages	2	1	1	-	-	-
	(viii) Congenital, aged under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(ix) " " 1 but under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(x) " " 5 " " 15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(xi) " " 15 and over	2	2	-	-	-	-
	(xii) TOTAL OF LINES 1 (iii) to 1 (xi)	15	10	5	-	-	-
	2. Age Groups of Cases in Item 1 (i) & 1 (ii) above						
	(i) Under 16	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(ii) 16 and 17	1	1	-	-	-	-
	(iii) 18 and 19	1	1	-	-	-	-
	(iv) 20 - 24	2	2	-	-	-	-
	(v) 25 and over	5	4	1	-	-	-
		9	8	1	-	-	-
	3. Cases transferred from other Centres in England and Wales after diagnosis	2	2	-	-	-	-
	4. Cases in which treatment and observation were completed	2	2	-	-	-	-
GONORRHOEA	5. New Cases of Gonorrhoea						
	(i) Post-pubertal infections	151	123	28	3	-	3
	(ii) Vulvo-vaginitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(iii) Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(iv) TOTAL OF LINES 5 (i) to 5 (iii)	151	123	28	3	-	3
	6. Age Groups of Cases in Item 5 (i) above						
	(i) Under 16	2	-	2	-	-	-
	(ii) 16 and 17	3	1	2	-	-	-
	(iii) 18 and 19	19	15	4	-	-	-
	(iv) 20 - 24	50	42	8	-	-	-
	(v) 25 and over	77	65	12	3	-	3
		151	123	28	3	-	3
	7. Cases transferred from other Centres in England and Wales after diagnosis	1	1	-	-	-	-
	8. Cases in which Treatment and Observation were completed	35	31	4	-	-	-

		Mount Pleasant			Auxiliary		
		Totals	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
OTHER CONDITIONS	9. New Cases of Other Conditions:-						
	(i) Chanoroid	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Lymphogranulmma Venereum	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(iii) Granuloma Inguinale	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(iv) Non Gonococcal Urethritis	131	131	-	-	-	-
	(v) Non Gonococcal Urethritis with Arthritis	4	4	-	-	-	-
	(vi) Late or Latent Treponematoses presumed to be non-Syphilitic	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(vii) Other conditions requiring treatment within the Centre	197	122	75	53	-	53
	(viii) Conditions requiring no treatment within the Centre	183	146	37	16	4	12
	(ix) Undiagnosed oonditions	6	3	3	-	-	-
	(x) TOTAL OF LINES 9 (i) to 9 (ix)	521	406	115	69	4	65
	10. Cases transferred from Other Centres in England and Wales after diagnosis	3	1	2	-	-	-
	11. Cases in which treatment and observation were completed	151	104	47	-	-	-
12. Number of Individual Patients attending in Year with New Infections of:-							
(1) Primary or Secondary Syphilis							
Age Groups							
(i) Under 16		-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) 16 and 17		1	1	-	-	-	-
(iii) 18 and 19		1	1	-	-	-	-
(iv) 20 and 24		2	2	-	-	-	-
(v) 25 and over		5	4	1	-	-	-
(2) Gonorrhoea (Post-pubertal)							
Age Groups							
(i) Under 16		2	-	2	-	-	-
(ii) 16 and 17		3	1	2	-	-	-
(iii) 18 and 19		16	12	4	-	-	-
(iv) 20 - 24		47	39	8	-	-	-
(v) 25 and over		83	71	12	-	-	-
		151	123	28	-	-	-
13. Localities in which infections took place							
(1) Primary or Secondary Syphilis							
(i) In locality of Centre		3	2	1	-	-	-
(ii) Elsewhere in Great Britain and Northern Ireland		1	1	-	-	-	-
(iii) Outside Great Britain and Northern Ireland		4	4	-	-	-	-
(iv) Not known		1	1	-	-	-	-
(2) Gonorrhoea (post-pubertal)							
(i) in locality of Centre		94	79	15	-	-	-
(ii) Elsewhere in Great Britain and Northern Ireland		32	19	13	-	-	-
(iii) Outside Great Britain and Northern Ireland		8	8	-	-	-	-
(iv) Not known		7	3	4	-	-	-

	Mount Pleasant			Auxiliary		
	Totals	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
14. Attendances and Diagnosis of Contacts						
(1) Contact slips issued to patients with						
(i) Syphilis, primary and secondary	2	2	-	-	-	-
(ii) Gonorrhoea	8	8	-	-	-	-
(2) Contacts, attending with						
(i) Syphilis, primary and secondary	2	2	-	-	-	-
(ii) Gonorrhoea	19	19	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other conditions	37	32	5	-	-	-
15. Total Attendances of All Patients						
(i) Syphilis	50	32	18	-	-	-
(ii) Gonorrhoea	440	342	98	3	-	3
(iii) Other conditions	2596	1998	598	69	-	69
(iv) All Conditions (TOTAL of 15 (i),(ii), and (iii))	3086	2372	714	72	-	72
16. Cultures for the gonococcus	1894	238	1656			

Handicapped Children

Over a period of two years (1964-65) an experimental "At Risk" register had been maintained in the Department and a considerable amount of screening and development testing undertaken.

From 1st January 1966 this register was replaced by an "Observation" register of children in the following categories:-

1. Children with an abnormal maternal ante-natal history (e.g. Rubella, Rhesus incompatibility, Eclampsia, Pre-eclampsia, Cardio Conditions, Diabetes, Thyrotoxicosis, Anaemia requiring transfusion).
2. Children with a history of difficult birth or abnormal peri-natal period (e.g. Anoxia, neo-natal jaundice, feeding difficulties).
3. Post-maturity.
4. Premature babies (birth weight under $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.)
5. Children with congenital defects.
6. Children with a familial history of deafness.
7. Children with a history of severe illness (e.g. Meningitis treated with streptomycin).
8. Children backward with speech.
9. Children suspected by their parents of being deaf.

The object of the Observation Register is -

- (a) to ensure that handicapped children receive the earliest possible medical and special educational treatment
- (b) to keep children at risk of handicap under observation in order to observe departures from normality and to conduct statistical research into incidence and possibly into causes or, at least, influencing factors.

HEALTH VISITING

One Health Visitor retired and two left for family reasons during the year but were replaced and the number of Health Visitors employed was still thirty-three. Two Clinic Nurses resigned to have babies and were replaced, keeping the number of Clinic Nurses to eleven.

Health Visitors continued their weekly visits to the various Hospitals in the town including Hill House Hospital. Visits to the Aged and Hospital After-Care patients showed a steady rise.

Student nurses from the hospitals and Social Science Students from the University were taken to visit families in order for students to know how the Health Visitor works. Students also received lectures in their hospitals from some Health Visitors.

Three Pilot Schemes of attachments between Health Visitors and General Practitioners were started in October and augur well for the future.

The Superintendent Health Visitor attended Superintendents Post Graduate course in Liverpool. One Health Visitor attended a teaching course; another a field work instructor's course, also in Liverpool.

Home Visits

Cases visited by Health Visitors	Number of Cases
1. Children born in 1967 ...	2,608
2. Children born in 1966 ...	2,423
3. Children born in 1962/65 ...	7,660
4. Total number of children in lines 1 - 3 ...	12,691
5. Persons aged 65 or over ...	3,629
6. Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or Hospital ...	906
7. Mentally disordered persons ...	419
8. Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or Hospital ...	113
9. Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals) ...	4,440
10. Number included in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or Hospital ...	2,574
11. Number of tuberculosis households visited ...	390
12. Number of household visits on account of other infectious diseases ...	506
13. Number of tuberculous households visited by tuberculous visitors	-

DISTRICT NURSING SERVICE

Visits given by the District Nursing Sisters in 1967 follow the trend of the past few years inasmuch that they increase yearly. The aged receives a high proportion of these visits and tend to be more time consuming than visits given to the younger more acute cases.

The most interesting development of the past years was the starting in October of a pilot scheme of Group Attachment. Four District Nursing Sisters were attached to four Doctors' Practices. As this has only been in operation for 3 months, it is too early to assess whether there is a permanent increase in visits. It is obvious however that this scheme is beneficial to the patients and much appreciated by them.

	No. of cases attended by District Nursing Sisters during the year	No. of visits made
1. Medical ...	2,301	73,595
2. Surgical ...	801	19,385
3. Infectious Diseases ...	1	6
4. Tuberculosis ...	101	3,618
5. Maternal Complications ...	19	96
6. Others ...	-	-
7. TOTAL ...	3,223	96,700
8. Patients included in 1-6 above who were 65 years of age or more at time of first visit	2,200	63,477
9. Children included in 1-6 above who were 5 years of age or under at time of first visit	40	439
10. Patients who had more than 24 visits	946	71,834

Particulars of cases for Year

	<u>All Cases</u>	<u>Tuber- culosis</u>
Number of cases on Register at beginning of year ...	580	17
Cases admitted during the year ...	2,643	84
Total number nursed ...	3,223	101
Cases discharged ...	2,593	86
Cases remaining on Register at end of year ...	630	15

ARTIFICIAL IMMUNITY

No. of children under 16 vaccinated during 1967

	Small-pox	Polio-myelitis	Tetanus	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria
Primary Courses	1,046	2,747	2,199	1,306	2,107
Revaccination	325	1,793	3,382	1,499	4,488

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Vehicles

The complement of vehicles was increased by 1 ambulance during the year. The fleet is now 13 ambulances and 7 sitting case cars, each of which can be converted to take stretchers should it be necessary.

Radio

All 20 vehicles are equipped with a two way radio communication.

Personnel

The number of personnel employed is 44.

Details of work undertaken

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Number of patients carried	65,227	71,711	68,550	74,932	74,379
Number of miles run	318,797	335,143	330,845	351,671	358,424

Air Ambulance Service

No case was conveyed by Air Ambulance Service during the year.

Depot

Work commenced during the year on "the new Ambulance" Depot at Caebrioks, Cwmbwrla.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

TUBERCULOSIS

Domiciliary Treatment

101 patients were treated at home by District Nurses acting under the supervision of the Chest Physician and family doctor.

3,618 visits were made to these patients.

Health Visiting

The arrangements were the same as in previous years. The Health Visitors also met the Chest Physician as often as possible for case discussions. 390 tuberculous households were visited during the year.

Re-housing in accordance with the Council Scheme

During the year, 14 cases for priority rehousing on account of tuberculosis were reported and approved for priority rehousing.

14 families were rehoused on account of tuberculosis during the year, some of which had been approved in previous years.

Chest X-Ray of Expectant Mothers

Expectant mothers attending our Ante-Natal Clinics continued to be referred to the Chest Physician for large film x-ray.

Rehabilitation

One patient remains at Papworth Village Settlement. He has been there since 1958.

Extra Nourishment

One adult tuberculous patient continued to receive free milk during the year as extra nourishment.

Five children of the same family having received treatment for Tuberculosis, each received $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of free milk per day during the year on the recommendation of the Chest Physician who also recommended that a baby (Non Tuberculous) of the same family should receive $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of free milk per day.

Deaths from Tuberculosis

The number of persons dying from pulmonary tuberculosis was 9 as compared with 8 in the previous year. There was one death from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

New Cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year in accordance with the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations 1952

FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS														
No. of Primary Notifications of new Cases of Tuberculosis														
	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total (All Ages)
<u>Pulmonary Tuberculosis</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	5	5	2	-	20
	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	2	-	1	-	12
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	4
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	5
	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	9	9	6	3	1	41
New Cases coming to the knowledge of the Health Department otherwise than by														
<u>Formal Notification</u>														
<u>Pulmonary:-</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL</u>														

The source from which the information as to the afore-mentioned cases obtained is stated below:-

	Number of Cases:-	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
Death Returns - From Local Registrars (Coroner's P.M.s.) and Posthumous Notifications	...	-
TOTAL	3	-

B.C.G. VACCINATION

The arrangements for vaccination were the same as last year.

The overall positive rate was 10.7%.

The corrected rate (i.e. excluding those who previously received B.C.G.) was 6.9%.

	Application Forms				Total to be examined		Absent for Skin Test	Skin Tested	T.B. Positive	Tuberculin		Tuberculin Negative	Absent for Reading	B.C.G. Given		Declined B.C.G.		10% Recalls		
	Received		Refusals		M	F				M	F			M	F	M	F		M	F
	M	F	M	F																
St. Helen's	43		4		39		3	36	4		2		31		1		31		1	
Oystermouth	33	24	4	2	29	22	-	51	5		2		41		5		37		3	
Emmanuel	32	35	4	1	28	34	4	58	7		1		51		-		49		5	
Hafod	28	20	1	1	27	19	13	33	3		1		26		4		26		2	
Oxford Street	85		9		76		9	67	8		5		53		6		49		3	
Pembryn	20	16			20	16	8	28	1		-		17		10		16		2	
Gregg High	16	13	1		15	13	3	25	2		1		22		1		22		1	
Gregg College	10	22	2		8	20	3	25	2		-		21		2		21		3	
St. Winifrede's	32		1		31		3	28	4		3		22		2		19		4	
Brynmail	35				35		4	31	-		-		29		2		28		3	
Dynevor	165		6		159		8	151	9		-		137		5		131		12	
Bishop Gore	164		13		151		12	139	19		-		113		7		107		13	
Pentrepeth	96		8		88		13	75	7		6		54		14		51		5	
Morfydd House	3		1		2		-	2	1		-		1		-		1		-	
St. Thomas	83		7		76		14	62	4		-		57		1		56		2	
Danygraig	32		2		30		9	21	1		-		17		3		16		3	
Townhill	95		7		88		7	81	11		-		68		2		63		4	
Secondary Technical	58		3		55		4	51	8		-		41		2		38		1	
Townhill	79		5		74		10	64	9		6		48		7		44		4	
Townhill	7		-		7		-	7	2		-		3		2		3		3	
Kanselton	76	70	3	3	73	67	28	112	6		5		95		11		92		-	
Dunvant	73	50	1	1	72	49	13	108	12		2		88		8		87		6	
Llwyn Y Bryn	151		5		146		9	137	11		3		119		7		115		4	
Penlan	276		34		242		30	212	23		10		169		20		161		14	
Glanmor	132		4		128		7	121	12		7		107		2		105		6	
Mynddabach	316		20		296		80	216	26		16		179		11		175		10	
Morrison Secondary	88		9		79		14	65	7		3		56		2		55		4	
Dumbarton House	36	6	2	-	34	6	4	36	4		4		28		4		26		1	
Cleveland College	8	5	1	1	7	4	2	9	-		-		8		1		8		-	
Llanmalet Secondary	73	74	6	3	67	71	38	100	9		2		85		6		82		3	
Bishop Vaughan	128	127	8	5	120	122	56	186	17		4		159		10		151		-	
TOTAL	1440	1495	111	79	1329	1416	408	2337	234		83		1945		158		1865		127	
Contacts	52		7			45	3	42	12		8		25		5		22		-	
Morrison	1440	1547	111	86	1329	1461	411	2379	246		91		1970		163		1887		127	

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

Analysis of Examinations carried out by the Static Mass Radiography Unit, Swansea, during the period January 1st - December 31st, 1967

TABLE 1

Total Number Examined	...	11,147	100.00%
Total number diagnosed as normal	...	9,937	89.15%
Total number diagnosed as abnormal	..	1,210	10.85%

TABLE 2

Analysis in age groups of total number examined and total found abnormal

Age Group	Total Examined				Total Abnormal			
	Male	%	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total
Under 15	3	.03	3	6	.05	-	-	-
15 - 24	1,589	14.25	1,710	3,299	29.59	34	29	63
25 - 34	1,114	9.99	997	2,111	18.94	46	42	88
35 - 44	985	8.84	1,015	2,000	17.95	90	71	161
45 - 59	1,342	12.04	1,253	2,595	23.28	282	167	449
60 and over	651	5.84	485	1,136	10.19	309	140	449
	5,684	50.99	5,463	11,147	100.00	761	449	1,210
								100.00

TABLE 3

Analysis of Total Number of cases found to be Abnormal

<u>Abnormality</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rate per</u> <u>1,000</u> <u>examined</u>
Confirmed Pulmonary Tuberculosis			
'New' Cases	20	1.50	1.79
*'Old' Cases	1	.08	.09
Requiring further observation at Chest Clinic	2	.15	.18
Healed Primary Tuberculosis	129	9.67	11.57
Healed Post Primary Tuberculosis	70	5.25	6.28
Bony Abnormalities	82	6.15	7.36
Malignant Neoplasm	41	3.07	3.68
Non-Malignant Neoplasm	6	.45	.54
Lymphadenopathies excluding sarcoidosis	-	-	-
Sarcoids (including enlarged hilar glands)	8	.60	.72
Abnormality of heart - congenital	6	.45	.54
- acquired	197	14.77	17.67
Pneumoconiosis without P.M.F.	47	3.52	4.22
with P.M.F.	16	1.20	1.43
Pulmonary Fibrosis - non tuberculous	218	16.34	19.56
Emphysema	154	11.55	13.81
Bronchiectasis	30	2.25	2.69
Bacterial, virus and other lung infections	54	4.05	4.84
Pleural thickening or calcification	79	5.92	7.09
Abnormality of the diaphragm	35	2.62	3.14
Spontaneous Pneumothorax	3	.22	.27
Miscellaneous	3	.22	.27
Failed to attend clinic for further investigation	6	.45	.54
Diagnosis not yet received from Chest Physician	5	.22	.27
	<u>1,210</u>	<u>90.70</u>	<u>108.55</u>
Negative after investigation at Chest Clinic	<u>124</u>	<u>9.30</u>	<u>11.12</u>
	<u>1,334</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>119.67</u>

*'Old' Cases refer to examinees who are notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis known to the Chest Clinic prior to Mass Radiograph examination.

TABLE 4

Analysis of New Confirmed Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Age Groups, sex and rate per 1,000 examined

AGE GROUP	Males			Females			Total		
	Confirmed P.T.	%	per 1,000	Confirmed P.T.	%	per 1,000	Confirmed P.T.	%	per 1,000
Under 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	2	10.00	1.26	3	15.00	1.75	5	25.00	1.52
25 - 34	2	10.00	1.80	1	5.00	1.00	3	15.00	1.42
35 - 44	3	15.00	3.05	-	-	-	3	15.00	1.50
45 - 59	7	35.00	5.22	2	10.00	1.60	9	45.00	3.47
60 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14	70.00	2.46	6	30.00	1.10	20	100.00	1.79

TABLE 5

Analysis in Survey groups of Total Number Examined and New
Confirmed Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis indicating rate
per 1,000 examined

Survey Group	No. Examined		Confirmed P.T.		Rate per 1,000
	Total	%	No.	%	
General Population Volunteers	4,651	41.72	5	25.00	1.08
General Practitioner Referrals	3,163	28.38	11	55.00	3.48
H.M.F. Entrants	32	.29	-	-	-
Students	773	6.93	-	-	-
Contacts	224	2.01	2	10.00	8.93
Factory Groups -					
Non Industrial	2,219	19.91	2	10.00	.90
Industrial	11	.10	-	-	-
Special Groups	74	.66	-	-	-
	11,147	100.00	20	100.00	1.79

Details of examinations carried out by Mass Radiography Mobile
Unit 'E' in the Swansea County Borough Area during 1967

TABLE I

<u>Number Examined</u>	<u>Referred to Chest Clinic</u>	<u>Other Abnormalities of the Chest</u>
1,067	3	5

TABLE II

Analysis of total number of cases found to be abnormal

<u>Abnormality</u>	<u>Total</u>
Confirmed Pulmonary Tuberculosis 'New' Cases	1
Healed Post-Primary Tuberculosis	5
Abnormality of the Bony Thorax and soft tissues	1
Negative after investigation at the Chest Clinic	1
	<u>8</u>

Chiropody Service

The Local Authority Scheme for a chiropody service commenced on 1st January 1961 and, at that date, eight hundred patients who had previously been on the register under the voluntary scheme were automatically transferred for treatment under the new scheme. The total number of sessions available to the authority by the eight chiropodists who were eligible in pursuance of the National Health Service (Medical Auxiliaries) Regulations 1954 was 26.

At the end of 1967 there were 4,306 patients on the register compared with 3,830 at the end of 1966. Treatment is provided for the elderly and physically handicapped at a fee of 2/6d. per treatment. Expectant mothers can also obtain treatment and a fee of 5/- per treatment is charged.

Yellow Fever Vaccination

During the year, 452 vaccinations against Yellow Fever were carried out by the Department, 132 of this number being ship's crews.

As a matter of routine, the first half of an afternoon session at the Central Clinic, Mount Pleasant, is allocated for Yellow Fever vaccination.

Special arrangements have been made at other times, particularly for seamen.

Rehousing

During the year under review, 101 priority allocations for tenancy were made on medical grounds. These were as follows:-

Tuberculous patient in family or house	...	14
Cardiac	...	8
Orthopaedic	...	17
Epilepsy	...	7
General ill health and mental aberration	...	4
Others (miscellaneous)	...	21
Chronic Bronchitis with Asthma	...	30
		<u>101</u>

In addition, transfers for Corporation tenants have been arranged in many cases on medical grounds.

Sick Room Equipment

The arrangements were the same as for previous years and the number of articles issued on loan was as follows:-

Walking Aids	...	29
Commodes	...	47
Air Rings	...	93
Bed Pans	...	148
Bed Rests	...	150
Macintosh Sheets	...	146
Urinals	...	79
Wheel Chairs	...	28
Miscellaneous Equipment	...	53
Bed Cradles	...	27

Orthopaedic

Treatment for orthopaedic and postural defects is provided at the Authority's Orthopaedic Clinic, Trinity Place. The cases normally dealt with are children who have attained school leaving age and those whose treatment previously started has not been completed.

Note: For information regarding the orthopaedic treatment of children under school age, please refer to the part of the report on the services available for the care of infants.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Old cases on register 1st January 1967	...	821
New cases serviced in 1967	...	265
•• Total cases serviced in 1967	...	1,086
Total no. of new applications for home help in 1967	...	455
No. of new cases serviced in 1967	...	265
•• No. of cases not taken up	...	190
No. of cases completed in 1967	...	292
Total No. of cases on register 31st December 1967	...	794

Date	No. of patients on the Register	No. of Home Helps employed
1960	630	Equivalent of 62 Full-time Home Helps
1961	682	" " " " " "
1962	683	" " " " " "
1963	789	" " " " " "
1964	854	Increased to the equivalent of 68 Full-time Home Helps, 1.12.64.
1965	970	Increased to the equivalent of 74 Full-time Home Helps, 1.4.65.
1966	1,085	Increased to the equivalent of 80 Full-time Home Helps, 1.4.66.
1967	1,086	Increased to the equivalent of 83½ Full-time Home Helps, 1.4.67.

The 1,086 cases assisted with domestic help during the year fall in the following categories:-

Aged 65 years and over on first visit in 1967	...	996
Under 65 years on first visit -		
Chronic sick and tuberculous		62
Mentally disordered		6
Maternity		9
Others		13
		<u>1,086</u>

SECTION VI

MENTAL HEALTH

The present figures show that one person in eleven will, at some time during their lifetime, undergo treatment in a psychiatric hospital. Some will commit or attempt suicide; others will receive out-patient treatment and many more will, in all probability, contract physical ailments which have a psychosomatic foundation. The number of people in the community needing the services of the Mental Health staff therefore is steadily increasing. Close co-operation with General Practitioners and the local Psychiatric Hospital as well as free and easy liaison with Statutory and Voluntary Services is invaluable in obtaining full benefits for the patients.

More landladies have been persuaded to accept groups of patients from the hospital into their homes, thus contributing greatly to the rehabilitation of such patients, who continue to attend either the Hospital or the Day Centre daily for Industrial or Occupational Therapy. Their return to the community has provided beds for many new patients to receive short periods of in-patient treatment. It is remarkable how well these patients have settled out of hospital and even more remarkable their intense desire to stay out of hospital after so many years as in-patients.

The two houses provided and furnished in 1966 by the Local Health Authority for 10 male patients from Cefn Coed Hospital are functioning very satisfactorily. Some of the men are working either in open industry or in sheltered employment, whilst the remainder attend daily at the Industrial Therapy Unit at Cefn Coed Hospital.

In May of this year another pair of semi-detached houses were similarly provided for 10 female patients.

Weekly Discussions

Weekly group discussions are still being held for a group of Health Visitors under the supervision of the Psychiatric Social Worker. The main emphasis is on prevention and early treatment and embodies the understanding of the emotional development of the child which can determine the pattern of reaction throughout life.

The Mental Welfare Officers attend two case conferences every week, one at the Hospital Day Centre and the other at Cefn Coed Hospital. Cases being dealt with are discussed and a treatment programme planned with a better understanding of the problems involved.

The Hospital Day Centre

The Hospital Day Centre is providing a happy, social setting for a number of selected patients for whom in-patient treatment would otherwise be needed. In addition to occupational therapy such as pottery, painting and housecraft, group therapy and psychotherapy sessions are the main activities of the Centre.

A team of Hospital Staff, Local Authority Mental Health workers and General Practitioners unite in their efforts to deal with the psychological and social problems of the patients.

Swansea and District Association for Mental Health

The work of the Swansea and District Association for Mental Health has continued to explore ways and means of developing their programme. Public education has been the main theme of the Association and many talks have been given to a number of organisations. The number of volunteers to act as "good neighbours" has gradually increased and there is now a reserve list to draw upon when the need arises.

Swansea and District Association for Mentally Handicapped Children

Formed by parents of children suffering from mental handicap, this Association is well established and there is utmost harmony with the Department which is most beneficial to the children themselves.

A keen interest is taken by parents in this work and appreciation is shown in many practical ways by the number of items supplied to the Centres.

This is an example of the spirit existing between the voluntary and statutory bodies. Much effort is now being expended by the Association to raise money to provide their own headquarters, so that they can expand their work for the benefits of the children and parents.

Staff of Training Centres

The staff of our Centres (Training Centres for subnormal children and adults) are given opportunities to take Refresher Courses from time to time. Since September 1960, six of the staff at Broadway House have completed a year's course of instruction organised by Glamorgan County Council in conjunction with neighbouring authorities. They were released on one day each week to go to Cardiff for lectures and they have passed the examination set at the conclusion of the course.

Conclusion

Anyone who has a psychiatric breakdown to-day can be helped. It is a tragedy that there are still those who go on suffering simply because they and their relatives are ignorant of the changes and advances which have been made in treatment and care. Mental Health is to-day a subject which can and must be openly, freely and honestly discussed, if a more understanding attitude of the public is to be achieved.

Mental Health Act, 1959

Cases dealt with:-

Mentally Ill

Admissions for Observation (Section 25)	-	32
Emergency Admissions for Observation (Section 29)-		24
Admissions for Treatment (Section 26)	-	9
Court Orders	-	1
Informal Admissions	-	<u>134</u>
Total Hospital Admissions	-	<u>222</u>

The number of home visits to the mentally ill were	6,265
The number of visits to patients in hospital were	540

Mentally Sub-normal

Informal admissions	-	6
There were no compulsory admissions		
The number of home visits to the mentally subnormal		1,763

Social Centre

A Social Centre run by the Local Health Authority, on less ambitious lines than the Hospital Day Centre, is being held at 66 Walter Road from 9.0 a.m. to 5.0 p.m. from Tuesday to Friday inclusive.

Some patients are not well enough to work and need constant support over a long period, whilst others are liable to frequent breakdowns. A few who have attended the Hospital Day Centre keep well whilst they are there, but as soon as they are discharged, quickly lapse into their previous state. Referral to another Day Centre where there is a comfortable social atmosphere gives them a measure of support that they need.

The Centre is supervised by two ex-patients under the direction of the Senior Mental Welfare Officer. There are facilities for cooking a midday meal for those wishing to remain for lunch and, of course, cups of tea or coffee and biscuits are provided throughout the day. Patients pay for their lunch and a small charge is made for tea or coffee.

The patients occupy themselves playing games, reading, doing simple handicrafts or just having a chat.

Social Club

The Social Club held on one evening a week is well established and there is an enthusiastic group attending regularly. A Mental Welfare Officer is present at each session and a Consultant Psychiatrist is available on occasion for advice.

The Club is a useful social centre where friendships are formed and members are encouraged to use their initiative, all of which is a valuable aid to rehabilitation.

Attempted Suicide

The majority of cases of attempted suicide seen by Consultant Psychiatrists are referred for follow-up to the Mental Welfare Officers, who provide help, understanding and comfort. It is a matter for much concern that there are still over 5,000 people who deliberately take their own lives each year in England and Wales and approximately 35,000 make an attempt to do so.

The local "Samaritans" play a useful part in referring cases for whom psychiatric treatment appears to be appropriate.

Alcoholics

Alcoholics are those excessive drinkers whose dependence upon alcohol has attained such a degree that it shows a noticeable mental disturbance or an interference with their bodily or mental health, their inter-personal relationships and their smooth social and economic functioning; or shows the prodromal signs of such development.

They, therefore, require treatment in a special unit rather than the conventional hospital treatment which usually helps them to break with their drinking habits, but can do little more than this. Once they leave the hospital with all their old underlying inadequacies, they return to deal with life just as unsuccessfully as before.

A special unit comparable to the one set up in Cardiff is needed and, until such a unit is provided, frustrations are likely to continue to be experienced by all Mental Health workers who are anxious to help these sick people.

An Advice and Consultation Centre is still held on one evening a week for alcoholics and their families. Early treatment and prevention is the main theme and Mental Health staff unite with a Consultant Psychiatrist, a General Practitioner, and Hospital Staff in providing this service.

Training and Industrial Centres

There are two Training Centres for the mentally subnormal and these are:-

(a) Broadway House, Sketty

A Training Centre for boys and girls up to the age of 16 years. It is sub-divided to provide accommodation for young women in the form of a Handicraft Class.

This magnificent new building, which was opened in March 1960, has been specially designed for the purpose and is well equipped to meet the needs of the pupils and staff. It is situated in semi-rural surroundings and can accommodate 100 pupils.

The pleasant and intimate atmosphere of the Centre is an encouragement to the staff in their efforts to help the pupils to develop their mental and physical capacities to the fullest extent.

(b) Industrial Centre, St. Catherine's Schoolroom, Clifton Row

This Centre accommodates subnormal males over the age of 16 years and is run on the lines of a non-profit making workshop. The standard of work is high and the pupils are well trained in varying degrees of occupational therapy according to their ability.

Type of Training undertaken

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <u>Occupation Centre</u> | - Elementary 3'R's - sense training - habit training - percussion band - musical games and action songs - clay modelling - elementary handwork - speech training - physical training and organised games. |
| <u>Handicraft Centre</u> | - Simple cookery and laundry. Patients bring their own ingredients for cooking and take home the finished product. They derive great pleasure from this, particularly making their Christmas cakes. Rug making, embroidery, stool making, raffia work etc., are also carried out. Elementary reading and writing are also part of the curriculum. |
| <u>Industrial Centre</u> | - Boot and shoe repairs for Homes for the Aged. Part III Accommodation and Children's Department. Cutting or bundling firewood for clinics and Homes for the Aged etc., mending boxes for a nearby firm and making some equipment for the Junior Training Centre; rugs and mat making, rubber link mats, basket work, brush making, picture framing, fret work, stools, dog leads, ohamois and dish mops, furniture repairs, artificial flowers, Christmas crackers and gardening.

Physical training and organised games as well as lessons on social behaviour, speech training, handling of money, telling the time and the Highway Code.

The new method of reading, writing and simple arithmetic devised by the Superintendent of the Centre is proving most successful with approximately half of the boys. The Ladybird Series of books and other literature used in this scheme have been provided by the Swansea and District Association for Mentally Handicapped Children. |

It is considered that 5 years training at the Centre is essential for those potentially suitable for work in open industry. In the past 12 years, 15 men have been found employment.

Social Club

The boys and men attending the Industrial Centre are continuing to meet on one evening a week at their Social Club, which is run under the direction of the Superintendent of the Centre. It is well attended and proving a most successful venture. In August the Group enjoyed a week's camping holiday at Oxwich. They were supervised by the Industrial Centre staff and their wives who are to be commended for this voluntary work.

A Social Club has also been started at Broadway House for the adult girls on one evening a week.

Provision of Meals

The dinners at both Centres have been provided by the School Meals Service since the 9th September 1957. The males and females attending the Centres who are over 16 years of age are expected to pay for the meals, but allowances are made in necessitous cases.

Transport Facilities

Most of the adult males and females attending the respective Centres have been trained to proceed to and from the Centres on their own initiative. Season tickets or travel vouchers are issued to them for free travel on the 'buses. Children and a few adults are conveyed to and from the Centre by two private coaches hired by the Department. A Guide is employed on each coach to ensure the comfort and safety of the pupils.

Medical Inspection and Treatment

All pupils attending the Centres are medically examined annually and they receive dental treatment and treatment for minor ailments at the clinic. Those attending Broadway House are visited periodically for hygiene inspection by the School Nurse.

Holidays.

The Centres are closed for similar periods as the Primary Schools

Pocket Money

The males and females over 16 years of age, in addition to their midday meal and 'bus tokens, are provided with weekly pocket money. The sum varies from 2s. 6d. to 10s. 0d. as a token for good behaviour, regular attendance and the efficiency displayed in the training work.

Glamorgan County Council Cases

There are only two young men from Glamorgan County Council at the Industrial Centre who have been allowed to remain by special request due to their long years of attendance there.

Miscellaneous

Arrangements were made during the years for the pupils attending both Centres to go on a Summer Pionio, to have a Christmas Party and to visit the Pantomime.

A most impressive Harvest Thanksgiving Service was held at Broadway House, the Service being conducted by Rev. Mayor's Chaplain, and attended by His Worship the Mayor and Mayoress. The parents were invited to be present and most of them accepted the invitation. All the items were contributed by the children and it was most delightful to hear them sing and recite harvest pieces. We were also fortunate to have the services of Mr. Ivor Owen, the Municipal Director of Music, who accompanied the pupils on the piano.

General

There are 8 female and 2 male subnormal patients awaiting admission to Psychiatric Hospitals. We are always assured by the Welsh Hospital Board that every effort is being made to place them as soon as possible, and vacancies are being found for the urgent cases quite quickly. The cases who require supervision receive the benefits of care and after-care, and those who are suitable are advised regarding employment through consultations between the Mental Health staff and the Disablement Resettlement Officer.

SECTION VII

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

WELFARE SERVICES

"I shall grow old but never lose life's zest
Because the road's last turn will be the best".

Henry Van Dyke.

General

As the expectation of life improves, the population will contain a greater number of elderly people. Many of these elderly will have lived their lifetime in the same dwelling - certainly in the same district. Transferring them to a Residential Home to provide appropriate care to meet the need of growing infirmity is therefore not easily acceptable to them. Even where the accommodation provided is most comfortable and staff are kind and tolerant, life within a Home must be regulated and to many of them this is at once distasteful and foreign to their nature. Accordingly many will remain in their own homes for as long as they can, often in great discomfort.

It is therefore necessary for them to be supported by the statutory and voluntary services (home helps, chiropody, meals on wheels) and in the next few years there must be a big expansion of these services. Apart from material help there is also a great need for friendly visiting to combat loneliness and a feeling of being neglected. In this connection the department officers have spent much time endeavouring to educate and encourage fit members of the community, particularly the young people, to be of service to the elderly. Talks have been given to youth clubs in particular, church organisations and general voluntary bodies, during which it has been possible to indicate the services at present provided, the services that require a boost and where there is a need which it is felt can be undertaken by voluntary workers.

Close liaison with the S.V.S. (Student Voluntary Service at Swansea University College) has been a feature of the activities of 1967 and a most heartening relationship has been established between "town and gown".

1967 saw a reappraisal of this Authority's community services, and a start was made with the scheme for the attachment of district nurses and health visitors to general practitioners. It is hoped that as this scheme gains momentum, the elderly will benefit through earlier contact. It is felt there is a hidden need which requires investigating, and more will be written about this in next year's report. The scheme is very much in its infancy. Programmes for housing of the elderly include blocks of buildings providing bed-sitting accommodation and a community room, together with the services of a warden. It is hoped pressure on the waiting lists of Homes for the Aged will be reduced in due course as this type of accommodation becomes available.

Residential Accommodation

The authority's programme for establishment of new Homes for the Aged is modest. A new 34 bed Home is under construction at Bonymaen and the development programme has provision for a Home of the same size in Sketty area, to be available in 1971.

Applying the criteria of "being in need of care and attention" to all applications, it is found that there is a "realistic" waiting list of approximately 50 persons (40 females and 10 males) for admission to the Homes.

There would no longer appear to be any stigma attached to residing in a Home for the Aged, as was the case with the pre 1948 institutions. Accordingly the number of applications and enquiries are numerous, but the field

workers in conjunction with the family doctors, are actively engaged in persuading and assisting persons to remain in their own homes for as long as possible, assisted wherever possible by supporting services.

On the 31st December 1967 residential accommodation was provided at the following Homes:-

	<u>Type</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>Date Opened</u>
Earlsmoor, Bryn Road	Male	22	1951
Norton Lodge, Mumbles	do	24	1952
West Cross House, Mumbles	Mixed	43	1954
Tuxedo, Eaton Crescent	Female	33	1952
Ingledene, do.	do.	24	1952
Llanthwy, do.	do.	31	1953
St. Margaret's, do.	Mixed	41	1955
Rose Cross House, Brenig Road	do.	60	1962
Mount Pleasant Hospital	do.	35	Transferred 1948

I am pleased to report that, if progress is maintained, it is anticipated that the new Home for the Aged at Bonymaen will be ready for occupation in the early part of 1968 and this will replace the existing Part III Accommodation at Mount Pleasant Hospital. The equipping and furnishing of the Home is being carried out by the Central Purchasing and Health Departments, and is at an advanced stage with items of furniture already being delivered. (At the time of writing the report the Home has been opened).

Preliminary steps were taken during the year for the appropriation of land at Olchfa, Sketty, as a site for a new Home for the Aged. This land is surplus to the Education Department's requirements at the Olchfa School which is in the course of erection.

"Upgrading" of Homes for the Aged

As stated in my annual report for 1966, every effort is being made to upgrade homes which have been established in adapted premises and to bring them more into line with purpose built homes.

During the year the coal operated equipment in the kitchens at "Tuxedo" and "Llanthwy", Eaton Crescent, was replaced by gas cookers and heaters at a cost of over £400.

A survey of the heating system at "Llanthwy" was undertaken during the year by the Borough Architect and it was confirmed that it was inadequate and generally unsatisfactory. The electrical heating appliances installed were inadequate and, as the existing electric wiring system was functioning at maximum capacity, additional appliances could not be provided.

The Borough Architect recommended two methods of improving the heating arrangements but, after careful consideration, it was decided to rewire the Home and provide extra convector heaters at a cost of over £500.

Planning is also at an advanced level for the installation of a lift at "Tuxedo". It is estimated that this improvement will cost approximately £4,500 but it will be money well spent as the ever increasing infirmity of residents in this three storey building is making heavy demands on the attendant staff. It is hoped that work will commence in the early part of next year on this major item.

The upgrading of "Earlsmoor", Bryn Road, is also under consideration; a new central heating system and a passenger lift are both necessary. Tentatively it has been programmed that the residents of "Earlsmoor" will be admitted to the new Home for the Aged, Sketty.

This will enable the authority to temporarily close Earlsmoor whilst the adaptation works are proceeding.

The overcrowding of the lounges, particularly at "West Cross House" and "Norton Lodge", has not been overlooked and the solution might well be found in the transfer of demountable buildings at present in use at the Ambulance Depot, after the new Ambulance Depot has been opened.

Some establishments do not readily lend themselves to extensive improvements due to the existing structure, or lack of suitable land; and to do so would be an expensive proposition. In addition they may be sited in an area where recruitment of staff is difficult. Accordingly it may be more beneficial to build a new Home, and the department will be paying close attention to this point.

Staffing - Homes for the Aged

In 1966 the problem of shortage of staff was referred to the appropriate committees. The establishment of each Home for the Aged was increased by a part-time attendant to be employed from 6.30 p.m. - 9.30 p.m. to relieve the strain on full-time staff during these peak hours of demand. This did not apply to our Part III Accommodation at Mount Pleasant Hospital.

The demands on staff by reason of the ever increasing infirmity of residents is always a great burden, but the care given residents continues to be of the highest order and the staff are to be congratulated for their loyalty and kindness.

A survey of the demands on cooking staff indicated that extra part-time kitchen helps were also necessary and the establishments of "West Cross House", "Norton Lodge" and "Ingledene" were increased accordingly.

A most interesting report relating to staff was published in May 1967 by a committee under the chairmanship of Professor Lady Williams.

The report which is the product of four years research is the first to try to discover the exact state of staffing in residential homes.

The report dealt with many aspects of staffing from shortage of staff to training of staff. From a survey taking in about 60% of the Homes of the country some disquieting facts emerge. More than 80% of the staff in Homes for the Aged have no formal training. The turnover is about 25% per annum and there is great difficulty in recruiting the right calibre of staff. The report analyses these and other problems and suggests ways for improvement in the future.

The general state of affairs nationally is reflected in Swansea, and I am most conscious of the extent of the problems.

If the present trend continues, I can see the situation arising where staff at the Homes will not only be inadequate but also inexperienced and untrained. Local authorities will now need to improve working conditions of staff, provide adequate training, and, if necessary, site Homes in areas where there is a reasonable reservoir of labour.

Payment for Accommodation

A person for whom accommodation is provided by a local authority under Part III of the National Assistance Act 1948 must pay for the accommodation in accordance with their financial status.

The standard charge is reviewed annually and, during 1967, was increased from £8. 0. 5. to £9. 4. 4. The charge compares very favourably with those for Homes administered by other local authorities. The minimum charge now is £3. 12. 0. per week.

It is customary for residents' pensions to be cashed and collected by an officer of the Department, following which the Borough Treasurers makes payable to reach resident the pocket money for which the residents qualify.

The cashing of pension books in 1967 approximated to £1,200 weekly. Details of residents' payments are as follows:-

Range	%
Minimum £3. 12. 0.	68.91
£3. 12. 0. - £3. 19. 11.	6.08
£4. 0. 0. - £4. 19. 11.	9.12
£5. 0. 0. - £5. 19. 11.	3.04
£6. 0. 0. - £6. 19. 11.	.68
£7. 0. 0. - £7. 19. 11.	1.70
£8. 0. 0. - £9. 4. 3.	.34
Maximum charge £9. 4. 4.	10.13

Admissions and Discharges to Residential Accommodation
other than Mount Pleasant Hospital

	Earls- moor	Norton Lodge	West Cross House		St. Margaret's		Tux- edo	Ingledene and Llanthewy	Rose Cross House		TOTAL
			M	F	M	F			M	F	
No. of res- idents at 31.12.66.	22	23	26	16	20	18	32	51	19	39	266
Admitted during 1967	9	22	11	2	12	11	22	35	23	26	173
Discharged during 1967	12	23	12	2	11	10	24	35	22	25	176
No. of res- idents rem- aining at 31.12.67.	19	22	25	16	21	19	30	51	20	40	263

Mount Pleasant Hospital

	Male	Female	TOTAL
No. of residents at 31.12.66.	9	22	31
No. admitted during 1967	21	10	31
No. discharged during 1966	19	10	29
No. of residents remaining at 31.12.67.	11	22	33

Analysis of Age Groups of Persons in permanent
residential accommodation on 31.12.67.

	50- 64	65- 74	75- 84	85 & over	TOTAL
Mount Pleasant Hospital	7	8	12	6	33
Earlsmoor	-	7	7	5	19
Norton Lodge	-	7	11	4	22
Rose Cross House	5	14	21	20	60
Tuxedo	-	5	18	7	30
Ingledene & Llanthewy	2	16	23	10	51
St. Margaret's	-	4	22	14	40
West Cross House	1	11	18	11	41
	15	72	132	77	296

Entertainment and Gifts

1967 was no different from previous years where kindness and generosity towards the residents of Homes for the Aged were concerned. It was very gratifying to report that many gifts were received during the year, mainly in the form of furniture and clothing. These gifts were stored by the department, and eventually distributed to needy persons - both young and elderly who were recommended by the department's social workers.

The Homes for the Aged have been provided with a Trolley Shop Service by the W.R.V.S. since 1965. Shop profits are distributed at intervals, and this year on two occasions profits were allocated the Homes. There was a miscellany of purchases and they included such items as Television table, copper jugs, vase, tea trolleys, electric clocks, hall table, battery clocks etc.

Apart from the monetary aspect of this service, the novelty and convenience of making their own small purchases is a delight to the residents, particularly the ladies. The friendly chats with members of the W.R.V.S. is also most welcome.

This year residents at the Homes for the Aged were also fortunate in benefitting from a gift made by the Glamorgan and West Wales Sports Club Federation. £50 was donated by the Federation to be used for the purpose of adding to the comfort of residents. A number of items such as adjustable bedside lamps, magazine racks and umbrella stands were purchased and have since been put to good use at the Homes.

As in previous years, local churches, chapels and schools have been generous in donating the proceeds of Harvest Festivals to Homes. A small portion however is retained and distributed to elderly persons who live on the district and known to be in need.

The Homes are also indebted to very many people and organisations who make a great effort and sacrifice in providing entertainment.

For a number of years television has proved itself to be the main medium of entertainment for residents, but a "live show" provided by local talent is always warmly welcomed and appreciated.

This entertainment took various forms, such as choral glee parties, film shows, talks etc. Religious services were also held by various denominations and these too were very much appreciated.

However, every effort is made to persuade residents to remain in contact with the rest of the community and they are encouraged to attend religious services, concerts and public entertainment outside the Home. I am of the opinion that there is a real danger of inadvertently isolating residents of Homes for the Aged by sheer kindness and one must be very guarded against this danger.

Consideration is being given to a closer physical contact between residents and the outside community. At present wardens and matrons are actively engaged in discussing programmes to establish such a contact as well as inter Home visits.

Mrs. Warren, "West Cross House" Home for the Aged, Mumbles.

Mrs. Warren was the first resident of our Homes to attain her centenary.

This lady, who has been resident at "West Cross House" since January 1959, celebrated her 100th birthday on 22nd May. As well as the telegram of congratulations from Her Majesty the Queen, members of council, including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee, visited her on that day to offer their congratulations.

Section 31 - Grants to Voluntary Organisations

This section of the Act permits a local authority to contribute to the funds of a voluntary organisation which provides recreation and meals for old people.

The Swansea County Borough Council made a grant of £7. 10. 0. to 51 old age pensioners' associations within the County Borough who generally provided recreation for old people.

In 1967 a grant of £1,000 was made to the W.R.V.S. Meals on Wheels Service, which was made up of a £900 grant and a contribution of £100 towards the running costs of their van.

In addition a further request was received from this organisation for an allowance of 6d. a mile in respect of Home Office maintained vans used on the Meals on Wheels Scheme - which was calculated at £176.

Approval was obtained and this further grant was also made.

The value of this particular service is inestimable, and it has become probably the most popular of the services provided by voluntary organisations for the aged. It is estimated that probably 8 million meals are delivered in the United Kingdom annually. In Swansea approximately 12,000 meals were delivered in 1967.

A close liaison is maintained with such local organisations as the Swansea and District Spastic Association, British Red Cross, Multiple Sclerosis Society etc., to the benefit of the handicapped.

In 1967 a talking book record was given to the Multiple Sclerosis Society by the local authority for members who have difficulty in holding a book or who have double vision.

It is hoped that financial restrictions will soon be relaxed which will enable further assistance to be rendered by this Authority.

We cannot begin to acknowledge the debt which is owed to the voluntary bodies for the effort and sacrifice made in providing services for the elderly. Team work between the local authority and the voluntary services is essential to ensure success and, in Swansea, we have the perfect example of this.

Voluntary effort is obviously limited by finance and workers, but there is still a great deal that can be done for the aged and so assist the statutory bodies. Perhaps church societies, guides, and youth organisations could do more in this direction as even the smallest help and little gesture helps the lonely and infirm person maintain independence in his or her home in the community.

Such organisations as the Swansea Old People's Welfare Committee, W.R.V.S., Red Cross, Rotary and Round Table continued in 1967 to provide regular services and emergency help when required, and I must take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation for the contribution they have made to the welfare of the aged in the town.

A glance at the services provided by such organisations is most revealing.

Swansea Old People's Welfare Committee

Day Centres for the Housebound
Laundry Service
Firewood Service
Visiting Service

Abbeyfield Society

Residential Home for the
Elderly

W.R.V.S.

Meals on Wheels
Trolley Shops in Welfare Homes
Darby and Joan Clubs
Clothing for Needy
Luncheon Clubs

Round Table)
Rotary)

Adoption of Homes - outings
for residents, provision of
gifts etc.

Red Cross

Escort duties
Social Clubs for Handicapped
Elderly

Friends of Mount Pleasant

Adoption of Part III Accommodation
- outings for residents, provision
of gifts etc.

Efforts to support the elderly in the community have been encouraged by the success of the Swansea Old People's Welfare Committee's Day Centres.

These Centres are special clubs to which housebound old people are invited. They are primarily for social nourishment, relieving boredom and loneliness and have contributed to an improvement in the physical and mental health of our incapacitated elderly. Lunches and entertainment are also provided.

The four established Centres continue to flourish and have proved themselves most popular with the elderly.

Section 26 - Arrangements with voluntary bodies

The authority continued to accept financial responsibility for persons provided with accommodation by voluntary organisations.

With a heavy waiting list for admission to this authority's Homes for the Aged, increasing use is being made of accommodation provided by voluntary organisations and this is reflected in the number of persons so accommodated.

Persons provided with residential accommodation during the year by voluntary organisations for whom Swansea County Borough Council accepted financial responsibility were as follows:

Voluntary Homes

Home for Aged Jews	2
"Langho" Home for Epileptics	2
Godfrey Robinson Home for the Disabled	1
David Lewis Epileptic Colony, Manchester	1
Maghull Home for Epileptics, Liverpool	1
"Cripplecraft", Herne Bay, Kent	1
British Legion Home, Brecon	1
Nazareth House, Bishopston	4
Coomb Cheshire Home for the Sick	3
Glynn Vivian Home for the Blind	3
Bloomfield Eventide Home	1
Royal Alfred Home for Retired Shipfarers	1
"Westonvale" Home for Christadelphians	1
"Ynyswern" Spastics Hostel	3
"Mena House" Spastics Hostel	1
"Danybryn" Cheshire Home, Radyr	1

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"Ynyswern" Spastic Hostel, Newton, Mumbles, was registered with this authority in accordance with Section 37 of the National Assistance Act 1948 and was opened on 7th January, 1967. It is ideally situated in probably one of the nicest areas of the town. This is a lovely Home, beautifully furnished with a variety of excellent equipment to assist the handicapped. Already three Swansea residents have been admitted to the Hostel and are extremely happy among people of their own age.

Section 24

Section 24 of the Act states that a local authority has power to provide with residential accommodation, a person "ordinarily resident" in another local authority's area. In 1967 the under-mentioned local authorities provided accommodation for persons normally resident in Swansea:-

Brecknockshire County Council	...	1
Birmingham City Council	...	1
Pembrokeshire County Council	...	1
Glamorgan County Council	...	4

Swansea General Hospital

Included in the Minister of Health's ten year plan for the development of hospital services in Wales is a proposal for the construction of a new District Hospital at Singleton Park to serve the Swansea area. On completion of the full stage of development at Singleton Hospital it is envisaged that the following provision will be made for Geriatrics and Chronic Sick:

Swansea area	...	370 beds
Llanelli area	...	<u>191</u> beds
		<u>561</u> beds

This programme will result in the closure of a number of hospitals including Swansea General Hospital.

Although calculations made on 1961 Census reports and English Life Tables 1950/52 indicate that there will be adequate provision for Geriatrics/Chronic Sick in the Gwent Group, in my opinion, it is likely that this area will not conform with the National pattern and that there will be an increase in the demands for hospital provision for the aged (more than 10.5 beds per 1,000 as indicated necessary in Command Report 1604).

Bearing the foregoing in mind, the Health Committee intend prevailing upon the Welsh Hospital Board to increase the provision of geriatric beds in the town of Swansea. It is felt that this can only be done if both Swansea General Hospital and Mount Pleasant Hospital are retained. Neither hospital can itself contain sufficient beds for this purpose.

What the outcome will be, time will tell, but it is hoped 1967 will see a satisfactory conclusion to the matter.

Recuperative Holidays

The authority provides a limited service for the provision of recuperative holidays for elderly people. It makes a small contribution towards the council's aim of keeping elderly people happy and physically fit to remain in their own homes.

All applications are carefully "vetted" and only considered if supported by the general practitioner in attendance.

During 1967 six elderly people were sent for a week's holiday to the "Rest" Convalescent Home, Porthcawl.

If finances permit it is hoped to arrange for a greater number to benefit next year.

During recent years this authority has arranged for the reservation of two beds at our Homes during the Summer and Autumn months to accommodate elderly people who are normally cared for by relatives. This enables relatives to go away on holidays knowing that the elderly person is well cared for. In a sense both parties have holidays, also the break in the heavy task of caring for an elderly person enables the relatives to continue their care, without breaking down themselves.

This is a scheme which requires considerable development. There is evidence of a great need in this direction, but until such time as we are able to meet the demand for permanent accommodation, the service will be of a limited nature.

Cases attended after normal hours in 1967

	6p.m. -7p.m.	7p.m. -8p.m.	8p.m. -9p.m.	9p.m.- 10p.m.	10p.m. -11p.m.	11p.m.- midnight	After midnight	Weekends & Public Holidays		
								Sat.	Sun.	Public Holidays
No.of calls	2	3	4	2	3	-	9	13	9	-

Care and Protection of Property

This authority's responsibility, as defined by Section 48 of the National Assistance Act 1948, is one which has the least publicity but nevertheless continues to place heavy responsibilities and problems on the department.

Section 48 states, inter alia, that - "where a person is either admitted to hospital as a patient, or is provided with accommodation under Part III of the National Assistance Act 1948, and it appears to the Council that there is a danger of loss of, or damage to, any moveable property, by reason of his inability to deal with the matter, and no other suitable arrangements are being made, it is the duty of the Council to take reasonable steps to prevent or mitigate the loss or damage".

During 1966, cash, bank books etc., to the approximate value of £8,500 were handed by the department. This was in addition to the securing of premises and other incidental tasks with which we were called upon to deal.

Apart from the responsibilities placed on the staff when handling money and valuables, the problems of disposal involve a substantial amount of administrative time both in legal consultations and in the instigating of enquiries regarding relatives etc. In many cases the Treasury Solicitor is consulted and his instructions for disposal requested.

Burials and Cremations

During the year twelve burials/cremations were carried out in accordance with the provisions of Section 50 of the National Assistance Act 1948 at a cost of £324. 0. 10. The sum of £163. 10. 4., representing approximately 50% of the expenditure, has been recovered.

Persons dying in their own home	...	10
Persons dying in Part III Accommodation	...	2
		<u>12</u>

Temporary Accommodation

It is Council's policy to limit temporary accommodation for women and children only and for a maximum period of 3 months, unless there are extenuating circumstances. This has proved over the years to be quite successful and only on the most rare occasions, if ever, are the Children's Department called upon to admit children into care.

However in 1967 the Welsh Board of Health requested the Council, as a matter of urgency, to reconsider its policy with the object of providing temporary accommodation where necessary for husbands as well as for wives and children, and also requesting in the meantime an assurance that arrangements would be made for husbands to join their families at weekends.

After discussions with the Welsh Board of Health making representations in this matter, I reported to my Committee and it was decided to reaffirm existing policy of excluding husbands from residence, and affording them access to their families at reasonable times. However, where there is illness in the family or at Christmas time where public transport is restricted, husbands have been allowed to remain. Furthermore evening visiting is allowed for reasonable periods.

It is felt that the authority's responsibilities in this matter are carried out efficiently and with great tolerance and, wherever possible, families are rehoused and if necessary provided with furniture.

The success of the authority's policy is reflected in the comparatively small number of persons being provided with temporary accommodation, and the number rehoused by the Housing Committee and private landlords, following representations by the department's social workers.

Statistics for the year under review

	Male	Female	Children	Total
No. of residents accommodated on 31.12.66.	-	-	-	-
No. of residents admitted during 1967	-	41	115	156
No. of residents discharged during 1967	-	38	107	145
No. of residents remaining on 31.12.67.	-	3	8	11

Welfare Services for the Physically Handicapped

The finance available for this service was inadequate to meet the ever increasing demand. Although no expansion was possible a great deal of activity took place, particularly in respect of adaptation work, social centres and advisory service.

Adaptation at homes of handicapped persons

During the year many applications were dealt with for adaptations at the homes of physically handicapped to enable them to lead as normal a life as possible; a brief outline of this activity is as follows:-

	£
Handrails provided - 23 at a cost of	380
Provision of entrance paths	93
Wooden ramps	20
Concrete ramps - 4 at a cost of	94
Provision of low bath	16
Preparation of garage site	57
Provision of sliding door	45
Electrical work	35
Provision of battery charger	45
	<hr/>
	785

Patient's contribution towards expenses

It was decided to formulate a scale of contributions to be made by patients towards expenses incurred in carrying out works of adaptation in their homes.

All applications will be granted allowances similar to those granted blind persons in the calculation of "assessable income". For every 1/- of assessable income a 1% contribution should be made by the patient. This is as recommended by I.M.T.A. in a research study.

The proposed scheme will be brought into effect on 1st April 1968 and, in the meantime, assessments are formulated on what principles are deemed to be reasonable.

Aids

The provision of equipment to handicapped persons to increase their mobility and preserve their independence is an expanding section of the welfare services for the handicapped.

Various items of equipment are at present on loan and they include Fowler wind-up bed, electrically operated beds, hydraulic hoists, hospital beds. Dunlopillo mattresses, overbed tables, lifting poles and chains, raised toilet seats and parallel bars.

Registers of Handicapped Persons on 31st December 1967

TABLE 1

Age	S E X	Number of persons on register at 31st December 1967					Number of persons whose names were added to the register during the year ended 31st December 1967				
		Deaf with speech	Deaf without speech	Hard of hearing	General Classes	TOTAL	Deaf with speech	Deaf without speech	Hard of hearing	General Classes	TOTAL
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Under 16	M	1	1	20	5	27	-	-	-	3	3
	F	1	-	13	12	26	-	-	-	2	2
16 - 29	M	2	23	-	48	73	-	-	-	4	4
	F	1	20	-	31	52	-	-	-	2	2
30 - 49	M	-	13	-	56	69	-	-	-	7	7
	F	-	11	-	35	46	-	-	-	6	6
50 - 64	M	-	16	-	105	121	-	-	-	23	23
	F	-	21	-	83	104	-	-	-	19	19
65 or over	M	1	3	-	63	67	-	-	-	20	20
	F	1	5	-	74	80	-	-	-	19	19
TOTAL		7	113	33	512	665	-	-	-	105	105

TABLE 2 - Analysis of persons on the general classes register according to age and handicap

Major handicaps	Age					TOTAL
	Under 16	16-29	30-49	50-64	65 or over	
1. Amputation	-	6	6	24	24	60
2. Arthritis or rheumatism	1	2	9	36	45	93
3. Congenital malformations or deformities	2	3	12	7	1	25
4. Diseases of the digestive and genito-urinary systems, of the heart or circulatory system, of the respiratory system (other than tuberculosis) or of the skin	-	4	5	28	11	48
5. Injuries of the head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis or trunk. Injuries or diseases (other than tuberculosis) of the upper and lower limbs and of the spine	6	6	10	14	11	47
6. Organic nervous diseases - epilepsy, disseminated sclerosis, poliomyelitis, hemiplegia, sciatica etc.	7	40	45	76	39	207
7. Neuroses, psychoses, and other nervous and mental disorders not included in line 6	-	1	2	1	1	5
8. Tuberculosis (respiratory)	-	-	-	-	4	4
9. Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	-	4	1	-	-	5
10. Diseases and injuries not specified above	1	13	1	2	1	18
11. TOTAL	17	79	91	188	137	512

Social Centres for the Physically Handicapped

When the local authority established the four social centres it was never envisaged that they would become such active groups and play such an important role in the lives of the physically handicapped members. All centres continue to flourish and their activities are to be praised as they are organised by members and sponsored from centre funds. The centres are quite autonomous as far as finance and activities are concerned and the authority's help has mainly been in the services of the welfare officers who serve on the management committees, and the provision of accommodation and transport.

Thought is now being given to the provision of social centres which will meet during the day to supplement the activities of these centres which restrict meetings to evening. It is possible that the provision of an ambulance coach expected in 1968 and the opening of the new Central Clinic will make such a project practicable.

Town Social Centre for the Physically Handicapped

During the year 1967 this Social Centre increased its membership to 60, the average attendance being 48.

Thirty-six meetings were held fortnightly during the year, and activities included films shows, children's and adult choirs, quiz contests, folk dancing and travel talks. 'Free evenings' were appreciated and various demonstrators of the gas and electricity boards also visited to illustrate the latest home comforts they provide for the disabled.

The Annual Dinner was held at the Pines Club, Treboeth, and was a great success. The Summer outing was a bold venture conveying 60 disabled people to Bristol Zoo and was successful.

Other highlights were a visit to the Pantomime and an evening trip to Gower. Fund raising was a constant activity during the year.

1967 saw this Centre numerically and financially well established and increased activity is looked forward to in 1968.

Llanmorris Social Centre for the Physically Handicapped

The name of the Centre was changed from Morriston and Llansamlet Social Centre for the Physically Handicapped to Llanmorris Centre for the Disabled. This name serves to indicate the combination of Llansamlet and Morriston.

The year saw quite a few changes in the Centre's organisation and functioning. A new Secretary and Treasurer were elected and a Committee reformed to undertake the efficient running of the Centre.

The first project of the year, the annual Bring and Buy Sale showed a profit of £117. Most of this amount was absorbed when four very disabled members, with their mothers, were given a week's stay at Butlins in Barry.

For the summer outing, a trip was organised in July to Maesycrugiau, Cenarth and Llechryd. Members had lunch in Maesycrugiau and tea at Castle Maelgwyn.

A Junior Section of the Centre was formed to cater for the younger members, the meetings taking place on alternate Thursdays to those of the main body, but later the meetings took place at the members' homes, in turn. In August, we suffered the loss of our Vice-President, who died in an Oxford Hospital.

Our Christmas Dinner Party was again held at the Y.I.M's Club in Landore but it was felt that we should seek an alternative arrangement for 1968.

Concerts, film shows and inter centre quizzes comprised the main items of entertainment.

Several new members were enrolled during the year, replacing losses, with the result that numbers are fairly constant.

Our bank balance at the end of 1967 reflected the hard work put in by members and the amount of £200 in credit allowed plans for 1968 to be confidently prepared.

Broadway Social Centre for the Physically Handicapped

During the year 1967 this Centre continued to expand, and the membership now stands at 60. The average attendance remains at 45 per meeting.

The Christmas Dinner which was again the highlight of the year was held at The King Arthur Hotel, Reynoldston, and the summer outing took the form of a visit to Newquay, Cardiganshire.

The friendship formed with the members of St. James's Church continued with the holding of Harvest and Carol Services.

The Centre is again indebted to the numerous concert parties who visit the Centre regularly, giving their services entirely voluntarily.

Ravenhill Social Centre for the Physically Handicapped

The Centre held its fortnightly meetings every other Wednesday with an average attendance of 70, and there is a waiting list of handicapped persons anxious to join the Centre but, unfortunately, no more can be accommodated at present.

Funds were raised in the form of jumble sales, Christmas Fayre, Christmas draw, and fortnightly raffles, also a cheque for £100 from Students Charity Rag Committee during Charities Week.

The two summer outings took the form of a visit to Barry Zoo stopping for lunch at Cold Knapp, and Saundersfoot.

During the month of November, Messrs. Woolworth of High Street arranged for their store to be opened for the handicapped members to do their shopping in the evening. The management arranged tea and cakes before leaving, and this activity was shown on television the following evening.

All handicapped members received an Easter egg at Easter time.

The Christmas Dinner was held at the Blackhill's Grill, Gower, and there was a party at Toronto Place when each member received a gift of 15/-.

All outings and functions given free to handicapped members.

Residential Care in Special Homes

The authority continues to avail itself of its powers to maintain residents at special homes. Unfortunately there are long waiting lists for this type of accommodation.

During 1967 patients were maintained at:-

"Coomb" Cheshire Home for the Sick, Llanstephan
"Cripplecroft", Horne Bay, Kent
David Lewis Epileptic Colony, Manchester
The Maghull Home for Epileptics (Inc.), Liverpool
The Epileptic Colony, Langho, near Blackburn
Godfrey Robinson Home for the Disabled, North Ferriby, Yorks
"Ynyswern" Spastics Hostel, 94 Newton Road, Mumbles
"Mena House" Spastics Hostel, Penarth

Welfare Services for the Deaf and Dumb

The Swansea County Borough Council in exercising its powers under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act 1948 has employed, as its agent, the Swansea and District Deaf and Dumb Mission.

Close collaboration is maintained between the Mission and the Department and the arrangements have proved most practical and satisfactory.

As in previous years, an annual grant was made to the Mission and it amounted to £800.

In a report on the activities of the Mission received from Mr. Walter Robinson, the Superintendent, he says:-

"The Mission is open daily for any of the Deaf wishing to attend - with the exception of Fridays. Some pensioners come on Thursday and Saturday afternoons to watch television or have a game of billiards.

During the winter months the younger deaf have competed with other deaf clubs, Cardiff, Newport, Bridgend, Llanelli, London, Gloucester and Birmingham at Soccer and indoor games. Swansea deaf won the series of indoor games against the Welsh Missions in Billiards, Snooker, Table Tennis and darts, and the young women's team more than held their own. These games went on from the end of October until May of this year. In the summer months many enjoy the day at the field in Caswell.

The senior members enjoy watching television and most of all to converse in their own manual language. A full day's outing to Bath in 1967 and a long week-end in Blackpool the previous year were fully appreciated.

The organising of all activities is done by the local deaf House stewards with the Superintendent as Chairman and by the young members' sports committee.

Considering the ever increasing bus fares the Church Services are well attended and no doubt many "hearing" Churches would be envious of our numbers. On special occasions such as the Anniversary and Harvest Services these are held in the afternoon with a free sit down tea provided.

A new portable television set was recently given by members of the Ladies Freemasons of Swansea. This gives added pleasure when we go to the Caswell field."

WELFARE OF THE BLIND

1967 saw the work of the Blind Welfare Section continuing steadily, the staff of three remained the same, and the duties, the registration and care of blind persons, including visitation in their own homes or hospital, teaching where possible to read embossed literature, to type or to do handicrafts, and in general assisting to overcome the handicap of blindness, has been as in former years. The combination of blindness with old age or physical handicaps creates many problems, and skill and knowledge on the part of the Social Welfare Officer and determination and patience on the part of the blind person are needed.

3,320 visits towards this aim were made to private homes, homes for the elderly, Workshops for the Blind, and hospitals, and blind persons were accompanied when necessary to hospitals, opticians, and hearing aid clinics.

Employment for those of employable age remains difficult in the area, and it is thought that six men and one woman at present unemployed are suitable for work if it were available. In this town the majority of blind persons are employed in the sheltered workshops for the blind, which is contrary to the position in Great Britain as a whole.

Swansea County Borough remained a member of the Wales and Monmouthshire Council for the Blind, the contribution was £12. 19. 8. One Home Teacher attended the Council's Refresher Course at Llandrindod and another officer attended their Conference at Llandudno and also attended the working party meeting with regard to a proposed exhibition of aids for the blind. The Senior Home Teacher for the Blind attended a refresher course at Girton College organised by the Southern Regional Association for the Blind.

Some details of services for blind persons follow:-

Reading - either embossed literature or Talking Books. The number of members of the National Library for the Blind has dropped to 19, thought to be partly due to an increased use of Talking Books.

Social Activities

Three Social Centres for the Blind are held fortnightly at Toronto Place, Penlan, Townhill Community Centre, Townhill, and 3 De La Beche Street, Town Centre. From them there was a combined centres outing to Hereford, an afternoon Gower run, and evening run with dinner, and all had a Christmas dinner.

The employees at Morriston Workshops for the Blind also have their own club, from which outings are enjoyed, and which is open to any blind person who wishes to join.

In addition, the Swansea and District Friends of the Blind arranged an outing to Porthcawl for all Swansea unemployed blind persons and one to Weston Super Mare for workshop employees, and a Christmas Party at the Patti Pavilion. They also entertained the members of our Social Clubs for the Blind to Easter and Autumn parties at 3 De La Beche Street.

Holidays

Holidays for 3 blind persons were arranged at Southerndown Rest for the Blind, and for 2 at The Glynn Vivian Home of Rest for the Blind, Caswell. The numbers are low, as due to shortage of staff at the Glynn Vivian some holidays were cancelled. Grants were made to 6 persons towards railway fares for holidays elsewhere.

Wireless Sets for the Blind

These helpful amenities, of which 15 sets were new this year, are supplied by the Wireless for the Blind Fund, and upkeep and batteries are paid for by the Swansea and District Friends of the Blind. Rediffusion is also arranged at a reduced cost.

Chiropody

The care of the feet continues to be a very helpful and appreciated service. For some treatment is undertaken at Earlsmoor Home for the Aged, Brynmill, and transport is provided whilst in other cases it is carried out in the patient's own home. The nominal charge of 2/6d. each is paid by the Swansea and District Friends of the Blind.

Christmas and Easter Gifts

These were paid by the Swansea and District Friends of the Blind to the list of blind persons supplied to them by my Department, £5 each at Christmas and £2 at Easter.

Apparatus such as white sticks, braille clocks and watches, or whatever is helpful in a particular case, were paid for by the Swansea and District Friends of the Blind, who obtain them at the special concession price for a voluntary society, i.e. $\frac{1}{3}$ of the cost chargeable to a local authority.

Examinations by Ophthalmic Surgeon

89 of these were carried out to ascertain if persons were eligible for registration as blind or partially sighted. In some cases it was also possible for helpful treatment to be carried out. There is good liaison between the Department and the Ophthalmic Surgeon where a case of a registered blind person needing treatment is concerned.

Most cases of suspected blindness are referred to our Department by the Ministry of Social Security though some are also referred by family doctors, health visitors, welfare visitors and hospital almoners.

Organisations

The Blind Welfare Section co-operates with and acknowledges the valuable help received from the Swansea and District Friends of the Blind, the Royal National Institute for the Blind, the Ministry of Social Security, Ministry of Labour, the National Library for the Blind, the British Red Cross Association and the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, and also all sections within the Health and Welfare Department.

BLIND PERSONS

Registration

The number of persons newly registered as blind during 1967 was 44. 4 people left the area, 6 entered the area, 4 persons were decertified on improvement of vision, and there were 59 deaths, leaving the total number on the blind register on 31st December 1967 as 302, 17 less than in 1966.

Table I - Age periods of registered blind persons

	0	1	2	3	4	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90 and over	TOTAL
M						1	2	2		6	10	19	15	11	34	14	8	4	126
F				1		3		1	2	5	10	14	11	17	45	32	24	11	176
TOTAL				1		4	2	3	2	11	20	33	26	28	79	46	32	15	302

Table II - Age at onset of blindness

	0	1	2	3	4	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90 & over	Un-known	TOTAL
M	7	1				6	1	5	8	10	16	18	9	14	20	6	5			126
F	20		2	1	1	5	2	2	6	6	13	16	11	14	45	22	6	3	1	176
TOTAL	27	1	2	1	1	11	3	7	14	16	29	34	20	28	65	28	11	3	1	302

From the tables it will be seen that two-thirds of the blind persons on the register are aged 65 and over, and that fifteen of these are 90 years of age or over.

TABLE III - Main Causes and Age at onset of blindness of persons registered as blind during 1967

	5-10		21-29		40-49		50-59		60-64		65-69		70-79		80-84		85-89		TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Macula Degeneration													1						1	2	3
Macula Degeneration with other causes														3	2	1			4	4	8
Glaucoma														2	1						
Glaucoma with other causes													1	2	1				3	2	5
Cataract									1	1			1	1	1	1	2		4	2	5
Cataract with other causes																2				2	6
Diabetic Retinopathy										1										2	2
Occlusion Retinal Artery																	1			2	2
Haemanopia																				1	2
Occlusion Retinal Vein								1											1		1
Retinal Scarring									1												1
Corneal Ulcer								1											1		1
Retinitis Pigmentosa														1						1	1
Optic Atrophy																					1
Retinopathy																				1	1
Retinopathy due to Leukaemia				1															1		1
Corneal Scarring due to exposure to pitch																			1		1
Congenital Glaucoma		1																			1
TOTAL	1	1				1	4	1	2	2	2		6	7	4	10	2	1	21	23	44

From the above it will be seen that the main causes of blindness were eye troubles associated as a rule with ageing processes, i.e. Macula Degeneration, Glaucoma and Cataract, which is not surprising as three-quarters of the persons concerned were aged 65 and over.

An analysis of the education, training and employment of the blind population is given in Tables IV and V.

Table IV

Summary of the occupations of blind persons as at 31.12.67.

	Males	Females	TOTAL
<u>CHILDREN</u>			
aged 5 - 15 years. <u>Educable</u>			
Attending Special School for the Blind	2		2
Attending other schools		2	2
<u>Ineducable</u>			
In hospital for Mentally Subnormal	1	1	2
aged 2 - 4 years <u>Educable</u>			
Attending Sunshine Home (Nursery School)		1	1
TOTAL	3	4	7
<u>ADULTS AGED 16 YEARS AND UPWARDS</u>			
Undergoing training	1		1
Employed in Workshops for the Blind and Remploy	15	5	20
Home Workers Scheme for the Blind		1	1
Employed in open employment	7	1	8
Unemployed but capable and available for work:-			
Already trained	2		2
Subject to being trained	4	1	5
Not available for work, aged 16 - 59		15	15
" " " " " 60 - 64		5	5
Not capable of work, aged 16 - 59	14	9	23
" " " " " 60 - 64	9	6	15
Not employed, aged 65 and over	71	129	200
TOTAL	123	172	295
GRAND TOTAL	126	176	302
Number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment Act) 1944, included in above total	27	7	34

Table 3 - Removals from Register during the year
for reasons set out below

(a) On Admission to Blind Register

	Males	Females	TOTAL
Aged 50 - 64 years	2	-	2
" 65 and over	2	2	4
TOTAL ...	4	2	6

(b) On Decertification due to improved
visual acuity

	Males	Females	TOTAL
Aged 50 - 64 years	2	-	2
TOTAL ...	2	-	2

Table 4 (i) - Class A - Persons near and prospectively
blind (aged 16 and over)

	Males	Females	TOTAL
<u>Employed</u>			
Aged 16 - 20 years	-	1	1
" 21 - 49 "	-	1	1
<u>Unemployed</u>			
Not available for or not capable of work			
Aged 21 - 49 years	-	3	3
" 50 - 64 "	-	2	2
" 65 and over	5	10	15
TOTAL ...	5	17	22

Table 4 (ii) - Class B - Persons mainly industrially
handicapped (aged 16 and over)

	Males	Females	TOTAL
<u>Employed</u>			
Aged 21 - 49 years	3	1	4
" 50 - 64 "	3	-	3
<u>Unemployed</u>			
Not available for or not capable of work			
Aged 21 - 49 years	1	-	1
" 50 - 64 "	-	2	2
" 65 and over	5	4	9
TOTAL ...	12	7	19

TABLE V

Analysis of the Occupations of Employed Persons shown in Table IV

	Within Workshops for the Blind and Remploy	In approved Home Work- ers Scheme	Others not pastime workers	TOTAL
Basket Makers	4			4
Braille Copyists		1		1
Brush Makers	5			5
Factory Operatives	1		2	3
Flower Makers and Cap Cutting	6			6
Home Teachers of the Blind			1	1
Massage and Physiotherapy			2	2
Mat Makers	1			1
Mattress Makers	2			2
Piano Tuners	1			1
Porters			1	1
Telephone Operators			2	2
TOTAL ...	20	1	8	29

Registration of Partially Sighted Persons

Table 1 - Total Number on Register - Age Groups and Sex as
at 31.12.67.

		Males	Females	TOTAL
Aged 5 - 15 years	...	1	4	5
" 16 - 20 "	...	-	1	1
" 21 - 49 "	...	5	6	11
" 50 - 64 "	...	6	5	11
" 65 and over	...	15	28	43
TOTAL	...	37	44	71

Table 2 - Main Causes and age at registration of persons newly
registered as partially sighted during 1967

	5-15		21-49		50-64		66-69		70 & over		TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Macula Degeneration					1					1	1	1	2
Glaucoma and other causes									1	1	1	1	2
Cerebral Occlusion									2		2		2
Albinism and Congenital Nystagmus		2										2	2
Haemionopia										1		1	1
Central Retinal Occlusion									1		1		1
Optic Atrophy				1								1	1
Diabetic Retinopathy										1		1	1
		2		1	1				4	4	5	7	12

Table 4 (iii) - Class C - Persons requiring observation
only (aged 16 and over)

	Males	Females	TOTAL
Aged 21 - 49 years	1	1	2
" 50 - 64 "	3	1	4
" 65 and over	5	14	19
TOTAL ...	9	16	25

Table 4 (iv) - Class D - Children aged 5 and under
16 years

	Males	Females	TOTAL
<u>Suitable for education at school</u>			
Attending Special School		1	1
" other Schools	1	2	3
<u>Unsuitable for education at school</u>			
Attending Nursery School for Spastics		1	1
TOTAL ...	1	4	5

Table 5 - Persons registered as disabled under the
Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944

	Males	Females	TOTAL
	9	3	12

SECTION VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS

Daily Minders and Registered Nurseries

At the end of the year five nurseries providing places for 120 children were registered in accordance with the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948, and ten child minders registered for looking after 68 children.

Occupational Health

During the year, 198 persons were medically examined by our medical staff prior to entry into the Authority's Superannuation Scheme, and 41 for other authorities including the West Glamorgan Water Board.

The results were as follows:-

	For Swansea Local Authority	For Other Authorities
Category 1 - First Class Life	90	26
2 - Fit for appointment, and no undue risk to fund	106	15
4 - Unfit	2	-
TOTAL ...	198	41

Water Duty Personnel - Water Board

As an essential precaution against the employment of carriers of cases of enteric or other intestinal diseases on water supply work, all new employees such as labourers, reservoir attendants etc., are first subjected to laboratory tests of urine, faeces and blood specimens. 110 such men were tested in 1967 and all were passed as SAFE for such employment. A further 13 men already in the Department were examined (faecal specimens only) and were found fit to resume duties after illness.

Other Staff Medical Examinations

A 1966 decision of Council ruled that all temporary officers and servants should be medically examined at the expiration of 6 months continuous service as to fitness for entry into the sick pay scheme. Subsequently this was amended so that certain employees such as Home Help, School Meals staff etc., who are examined at the commencement of their service need not be examined again after 6 months service.

During 1967, examinations in this category were as follows:-

	<u>Average Risk</u>	<u>Above Average Risk</u>	<u>Total</u>
For School Meals Service & other Education Domestic Staff	183	4	187
Water Board	15	2	17
Other Departments	273	40	313

Other Examinations

16 School Crossing Patrol candidates were medically examined and found to be fit for appointment.

Sickness Pay Scheme. 115 consultants' examinations were arranged by the department during the year in connection with applications for extension of sick pay entitlement.

H O U S I N G

INSPECTIONS

Total No. of houses inspected and recorded	3,544
Total No. of re-inspections of recorded houses	3,502
Premises other than houses inspected for nuisances	421
Owners or contractors interviewed	1,141
Applications for Corporation houses	84
Mortgage applications - housing repairs	122
Improvement Grants - housing repairs	447
Visits re. Local Land Charges Registry	2,904
Rent Act, 1957	18

NUISANCES ABATED - HOUSES

Walls repaired	29
Outside plastering repaired	29
Inside plastering repaired	46
Damp-proof courses inserted	8
Floors renewed or repaired	29
Floors ventilated	1
Roofs renewed or repaired	102
Shutes, downpipes or gutters renewed or repaired	86
Chimneys repaired	32
Ceilings repaired	36
Doors and frames repaired	32
Window sashes or frames renewed or repaired	67
Window cords renewed	32
Staircases repaired	7
Grates or ovens repaired or renewed	5
Food stores provided or improved	1
Outbuildings repaired	2
Obstructive outbuildings demolished	4
Yard paving relaid or repaired	10
Nuisances from animals abated	1
Accumulations removed	52
Ashbins provided	10
Water taps or pipes repaired	6
Misc. repairs and nuisances	43

N O T I C E S

Public Health Act, 1936.		
Type	Served	Complied
Informal	556	296
Statutory	130	95

D R A I N A G E

INSPECTIONS

<u>Visits re. drainage</u> - Sewers	91
- Drains	563
- Public Urinals	24
- Cesspools	57

NUISANCES ABATED

Drains tested - smoke	93
Drains tested - chemicals	99
New drains constructed	36
Drains relaid	27
Drains repaired	88
Drains cleansed	191
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	15
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	6
Gullies fixed	11
Bath wastes trapped or repaired	2
Lavatory basins trapped or waste pipes repaired	3

WATER CLOSETS

Water closets reconstructed	5
Lighting and ventilation improved	1
New pans and traps fixed	20
W.C.'s cleansed	16
Flushing apparatus provided	7
Flushing apparatus repaired	14
Misc. repairs	9

CESSPOOLS

Made watertight	2
Emptied	10
Other repairs	2

EARTH OR PAIL CLOSETS

Abolished	1
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FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

INSPECTIONS

Dairies and milkshops	132
Milk purveyors	107
Ice-cream premises and barrows	229
Restaurants and food preparing places	597
Butchers	389
Wholesale meat shops and stores	269
Butchers' food preparing places	155
Other registered food premises	315
Fishmongers, wholesale and retail	105
Markets	271
Food Stalls	1,769
Hospitals and Institutions re. food	38
Provision shops and stores	1,106
Greengrocers and fishmongers	143
Food vehicles	253
Railway Stations re. food	24
Fried fish shops	83
Slaughterhouses	1,285
Knacker's yard	6
Offensive trades	22
Complaints re. food	228

ICE-CREAM PREMISES

Applications refused	1
Water supply provided	34
Washing-up sink provided	5
Premises improved	7
Ashbins provided	6
Accumulations removed	10

FOOD VEHICLES - NUISANCES ABATED

Warnings regarding general cleanliness of vehicles, person or coverings	25
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FOOD SHOPS, KITCHENS, ETC., - NUISANCES ABATED

Washing-up sinks fixed	16
Accumulations removed	22
Cleanliness improved	57
Storage arrangements improved	28
Lighting or ventilation improved	8
Ashbins provided	21
Water supply provided	4
Other repairs	34
Old premises demolished or converted	3
New premises constructed	5
Impervious floors and yards laid	5
Floors and yards repaired	9
Walls repaired	9
Roofs, chutes and downpipes repaired	4
Drains cleansed	9
New drains laid	6
W.C. accommodation provided or improved	8
Washing facilities provided and improved	24
Other sources of contamination removed	1

FRIED FISH SHOPS - NUISANCES ABATED

New ranges fitted	5
Washing-up sink provided	4
Cleansing carried out	7
Storage accommodation provided or improved	1
Drainage improved	3
Ashbins provided	3
Accumulations removed	5

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Samples taken - Milks	350
- Solids	203
- Pesticide Residue	3

FOOD AND DRUGS RESULTS

Satisfactory	510
Unsatisfactory	35

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES TAKEN

Satisfactory	37
Unsatisfactory	4

PHOSPHATASE TEST (MILK)

Satisfactory	131
Unsatisfactory	6

METHYLENE BLUE TEST

Satisfactory	126
Unsatisfactory	11

T.B. SAMPLES

Positive	Nil
Negative	26

TURBIDITY TEST

Satisfactory	31
Unsatisfactory	Nil

ICE CREAM

Samples taken	53
Satisfactory	18
Unsatisfactory	30

WATER SAMPLES

Bact. Water samples taken	112
Satisfactory	103
Unsatisfactory	9

CHEMICAL WATER SAMPLES TAKEN

Satisfactory	7
Unsatisfactory	Nil

M I S C E L L A N E O U S

INSPECTIONS

Cinemas and Theatres	41
Public Houses and Clubs	407
Caravans	174
Gypsies	116
Schools	209
Swimming baths	17
Tips	27
Accumulations	400
Back Lanes	63
Rat infestation	401
Swine and other animals	10
Smoke or grit observations	868
Visits not classified	375

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

Visits	32
Warnings regarding labelling	2

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT

Visits	38
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PLANS EXAMINED

Satisfactory	953
Unsatisfactory	116

COMPLAINTS TO

Water Engineer	71
Borough Engineer	82

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Visits and revisits	622
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GASSINGS, SPRAYINGS, ETC.

Rooms disinfected	270
Rooms sprayed	1,200

RODENT CONTROL

No. of Visits	4,570
Baits laid	36,594

UN SOUND FOOD SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED

No. of Containers	Commodity	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
2,246	Meat	3	0	1	16
1,850	Fruit	2	13	1	19
1,385	Vegetables	1	8	2	2
	Poultry		4	0	12
	Ham		12	3	2
	Fresh Meat	3	0	1	21
	Fresh Veg.	11	11	1	9
	Fish		14	0	19
	Misc.	1	16	3	0
	Frozen Food	2	12	3	18

S W A N S E A A B A T T O I R

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in Whole or in Part

	Description	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT T.B. AND CYSTICERCOSIS	No. Killed	1584	635	582	18789	4872	-	-	-	-
	Whole Carcases condemned	-	3	4	33	4	-	17	0	18
	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	108	13	129	115	-	8	3	27
T.B. ONLY	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	29	-	3	0	23
O F F A L	Livers and part livers	-	883	135	2869	493	(8	2	3	25)
	Heads	-	23	-	-	42	(-	-	-	-)
	Lungs	-	184	-	844	199	(-	-	-	-)
	Tripes	-	23	8	7	5	(-	-	-	-)
	Intestines	-	24	8	1	4	(-	-	-	-)
							(-	-	-	-)
Total										9 12 1 9

P R I V A T E A B A T T O I R

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in Whole or in Part

	Description	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT T.B. AND CYSTICERCOSIS	No. Killed	1521	277	132	14800	4113	-	-	-	-
	Whole carcasses condemned	-	8	4	56	8	2	6	2	26
	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	18	16	-	72	23	-	16	2	20
T.B. ONLY	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	2	16
O F F A L	Livers and part livers	251	189	18	1864	457	(7	8	2	10)
	Heads	4	9	4	44	16	(-	-	-	-)
	Lungs	58	71	15	966	275	(-	-	-	-)
	Tripes	-	15	6	60	24	(-	-	-	-)
	Intestines	-	14	5	53	21	(-	-	-	-)
						Total	10	12	2	16

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955
MILK & DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959.
THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1963.
THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1965.

The following tables show a comparison in relation to registered Distributors and Dairies and Licensed Dealers, under the above regulations for the years 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967.

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
No. of Dairymen	54	51	29	31	35
No. of Farmers	14	12	9	9	4
No. of Shopkeepers	164	151	101	105	118
TOTAL	232	214	139	145	157

REGISTERED DAIRIES

There are 39 registered Dairies in the Borough with 118 Milk Shops. Regular inspections are made of these premises to maintain a high standard.

Farm producers are still controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
No. of visits to Dairies and Milk Shops and interviews with Purveyors	452	370	390	308	239
No. of Informal Notices and verbal intimation given	10	8	7	5	6
No. complied with	10	8	7	5	6

PROCESSING ESTABLISHMENTS

	1964	1965	1966	1967
No. of Licensed Pasteurising Establishments	4	4	4	4
No. of Licensed Sterilising Establishments	1	1	1	1

COMPARISONS OF MILK SAMPLES FOR THE YEARS: 1965, 1966 AND 1967.

	1965	1966	1967
No. of Pasteurised Milk Samples	135	117	137
No. Untreated (Farm Bottled)	-	2	-
No. Sterilized Milk Samples	46	40	31
TOTAL	181	159	168

TABLE OF MILK SAMPLES TAKEN 1967.

	No. Taken	No. Samples Taken			Satisfactory			Unsatisfactory	
		M.B.	Phos.	Turb.	M.B.	Phos.	Turb.	M.B.	Phos.
Pasteurised	137	137	137	-	126	131	-	11	6
Untreated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sterilized	31	-	-	31	-	-	31	-	-
TOTAL	168	137	137	31	126	131	31	11	6

The Regulations provide for the following tests to be carried out on designated Milks:-

- Pasteurised - Phosphatase & Methylene Blue Test
- Untreated - Methylene Blue Test
- Sterilized - Turbidity Test
- Ultra Heat Treated - The Colony Count Test

OBSERVATIONS

It will be noted that the standard of milk which is being retailed in the Borough continues to be very high and reflects great credit upon those engaged in the industry. Samples from supplies of school milk were 10 and all proved satisfactory.

GUINEA PIG INOCULATIONS

26 guinea pig inoculations were made during the year and at post mortem there was no evidence of tuberculosis.

ANTIBIOTICS AND BRUCELLOSIS IN MILK IN GREAT BRITAIN

During the year milk samples were again taken for the presence of Brucella Abortus and Penicillin.

	Brucellosis Test	Penicillin
Samples Taken	98	203
Satisfactory	80	196
Unsatisfactory	18	7

W A T E R

Bacteriological Samples of Water

During the year 112 samples of water were taken and the following table indicates that 103 samples were very satisfactory and that 9 samples were unsatisfactory or below standard.

	No. Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Public Supplies	109	102	7
Springs or Wells	3	1	2
TOTAL	112	103	9

The 7 unsatisfactory samples from the public supplies were taken at points where the water was treated by the Water Board. Corresponding samples were taken after treatment by the Water Board and the resultant tests proved to be satisfactory.

The 2 unsatisfactory samples taken from springs or wells were dealt with by the Department, in advising users of the necessary precautions.

Of the 109 samples taken from public supplies, the following is a list of the individual sources of supply.

	Samples Taken	Unsatisfactory
Morrison	14	1
Clase	5	-
Penlan	15	1
Cockett	8	-
Newton	11	2
Clyne	7	-
Cwmdonkin	17	-
Townhill	11	1
Tir John	4	-
Crenfell Park	7	1
Cray Reservoir (Direct)	-	1
TOTAL	99	7

Regular samples were taken at the various schools within the Borough and in every case were found to be satisfactory.

Chemical Analysis of Water

7 samples were taken for chemical analysis at the undermentioned places:-

Newton Supply	1	
Cwmdonkin	1	
Morrison Mixed	1	
Clyne	1	
Clase Reservoir	1	
Penlan	2	(TOTAL = 7)

2 - Cases in which defects were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	6	5	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	1	1	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	13	11	-	3	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	7	5	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	32	23	-	7	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	8	6	-	-	-
TOTAL	67	51	-	10	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

This table is enclosed by a request of the Minister of Labour to indicate to Medical Officers of Health the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 153 (1) of the Factories Act, 1961, to be furnished in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of the Act which are administered by the District Council. This table, which is not intended to supersede the fuller statement which is desirable in the text of the Report, should be attached as an annex to the Report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1967 FOR THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF SWANSEA IN THE COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of
the Factories Act, 1961.

PART I OF THE ACT

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	81	51	4	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	454	371	63	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	535	422	67	-

2 - Cases in which defects were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	6	5	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	1	1	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	13	11	-	3	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	7	5	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	32	23	-	7	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	8	6	-	-	-
TOTAL	67	51	-	10	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1965.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1967.

A total of 2,019 premises were registered under the Act in the County Borough of Swansea at the end of 1967. This total represented a decrease of 22 registrations over the previous year's figures. The number of persons employed have increased by 378 over 1966, and the number of persons employed in registered premises now total 16,626 males and females.

112 premises were newly registered in the year against 134 registrations being deleted. The trend in the year is for fewer businesses, but with an increase in the number of employees per firm. An average of 8.2 persons were employed by each registered firm, the ratio in 1966 was 7.9 persons to each registered firm. This represents an increase in manpower of 4% per firm in 1967.

The number of visits by Inspectors to registered premises totalled 3,132 for the year. A full General Inspection was made on 304 premises, 15% of the total number of Registrations. A total of 567 contraventions to the Act was noted and this necessitated the serving of 362 notices to the firms concerned. 211 notices were complied with in the same period.

Analysis of Contraventions

Section	Number of Contraventions	
4	Cleanliness	119
6	Temperature	79
7	Ventilation	43
8	Lighting	54
9	Sanitary Conveniences	28
10	Washing facilities	49
11	Supply of drinking water	3
12	Clothing accommodation	16
13	Sitting facilities	1
15	Eating facilities	2
16	Floor, passages and stairs	25
17	Fencing exposed part of machinery	3
18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	1
24	First Aid	65
	TOTAL	567

It is the responsibility of occupiers of premises to which the Act applies to notify the Local Authority of certain accidents which occur to persons employed in their premises.

An accident is notifiable if:-

- (1) It happens in premises to which the Act applies.
- (2) The injured person is employed to work in the premises.
- (3) It causes death to the injured person or disables him for more than three days from doing his usual work.
- (4) It is not notifiable under any other enactment.

A total of 80 accidents were notified in the year, all of which were investigated as to causation and to give advice on the prevention of further accidents. One successful prosecution was taken against a company for their failure to guard adequately an electrical mincing machine in their premises. The employee had the tip of a finger amputated by the four bladed knife of the machine. A fine of £25. 0. 0d. with £10.10. 0d. Advocate's Fees was imposed.

Of the 80 reported accidents, 15 were of young people under the age of eighteen. Half of the accidents were caused by falls - mainly on staircases or ladders. The majority of all accidents occurred in retail shops.

Reported Accidents

Workplace	No.	Total Investigated	Action Recommended			
			Prosecution	Formal Warning	Informal Advice	No Action
Offices	8	8		3		5
Retail Shops	53	53		5	23	25
Wholesale Shops Warehouses	8	8		1	5	2
Catering Establishments open to Public, Canteens	11	11	1		4	6
TOTALS	80	80	1	9	32	38

It is a requirement of the Act that effective provision shall be made for securing and maintaining in every part of registered premises in which persons are working or passing, sufficient and suitable lighting, whether natural or artificial. The Ministry of Labour can make regulations prescribing a suitable standard of lighting, but so far, even though the Act is in its fourth year of operation, they have not brought out these necessary regulations.

The Illuminating Engineering Society have a code of standards for artificial lighting.

Suitable illumination levels are as follows:-

Stairs, Corridors, Toilets.....	10	lumens	per	sq.	ft.
Entrance Halls, Canteens	15	"	"	"	"
Shop Counters	25	"	"	"	"
General Offices	30	"	"	"	"
Drawing Offices and Machines Operation	45	"	"	"	"

The above illumination levels are used as standard in Swansea and the above table is quoted on all notices served on occupiers where their lighting standards are below this level. The actual light readings taken in these premises are also quoted on the notices, and this shows how far existing lighting standards fall below required standards.

The number of Light Meter readings taken in 1967 was 278, over half of which were below standard, of which:-

67 were between 0 - 5 lumens per sq. ft.

70 " " 6 - 10 " " " "

42 " " 11 - 15 " " " "

73 " " 16 - 25 " " " "

26 " " 26 " " " " and over.

Notices were served on 54 premises requesting occupiers to improve their lighting standards. 34 lighting notices were complied with in 1967, mainly from the previous year's reading.

Four exemptions were granted in the year against the provision of Sanitary Conveniences and Washing Facilities. These exemptions were granted to occupiers who were moving from old into new premises.

Annual Report of the Public Analyst

for the year

1967

The work carried out for the County Borough of Swansea during the year 1967 is summarised in the following table, which shows the total number of samples examined and reported upon, and the headings under which they were classified:-

Under the Food & Drugs Act	...	543
Pesticide Survey Samples	...	8
For the Public Health Department:-		
Deposit Gauge Analyses	...	41
Lead Peroxide Cylinders	...	34
Waters	...	16
Foods	...	1
Others	...	3
For the Port Health Authority	...	24
For the Borough Engineer's Department		29
For the Weights & Measures Department:-		
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act ..		27
Consumer Protection Act	...	4
From other sources	...	8
		<hr/>
		738
		<hr/>

FOOD & DRUGS ACT 1955

A total of 543 samples were submitted for analysis under the above Act by the Chief Public Health Inspector and his Sampling Officers. They consisted of milks 284, foods 224, and drugs 35, of which 42 (or 7.7%) were reported against. This compares with 42 (or 7.3%) out of 577 samples in 1966. The unsatisfactory samples included 18 milks, 23 foods and 1 drug.

The table at the end of this section lists the samples examined during 1967, the figures in brackets referring to the numbers reported as unsatisfactory.

MILK

All of the 284 samples of milks examined were of ordinary grade, for which the presumptive standards of the Sale of Milk Regulations are applicable. Milk which contains less than 3% of fat and 8.5% of non fatty solids may have been adulterated by the removal of fat or by the addition of water, or may be naturally of inferior quality due to a poor herd.

Samples deficient in fat

Nine samples had fat contents below 3%. In most of these cases, the samples were morning milks from churns forming a part of a consignment. The accompanying evening milks had much higher fat contents, due to the difference in milking interval, and provided the consignment was properly bulked before pasteurising, the resultant mixed milk would have had a satisfactory fat content.

Samples containing added water

Three formal samples contained added water as follows:-

T356, 6%; T358, 6%. and T359, 2%.

These results were based on freezing point tests, the deficiencies in non fatty solids being 9%, 9% and 7% respectively indicating that the original milks to which water had been added were of inferior quality. "Appeal to Cow" samples were taken, 5 in all, and the results for these samples confirmed this opinion, the freezing points however being normal in the range

-0.533°C to -0.549°C.

The Vendor in the above case was successfully prosecuted and fined £30. with £10. Advocate's fee and £10. Analyst's fee.

Samples deficient in non fatty solids but genuine

Excluding the "Appeal to Cow" samples, 83 or nearly 30% of the milks examined had non fatty solid contents below 8.5%. raising a presumption that they were watered. In each case the freezing point was determined and was found to fall within the normal range for genuine milk, proving that the particular samples were not watered but were of naturally poor quality.

Samples containing penicillin

Of the 179 samples of raw milk tested for the presence of antibiotics 7 were found to contain penicillin in excess of 0.05 i.u. per millilitre. Three of these were from one producer (two of the milks also being deficient in fat) and contained 0.07, 0.09 and 0.07 units of penicillin per ml. A further 3 samples from a different farmer also contained penicillin at 0.1 units per ml, as did a single sample from yet another source.

Such residues arise from the treatment of cows for mastitis with penicillin (or other antibiotics). To avoid such contamination it is necessary for farmers to withhold milk from sale for a sufficient time, usually 48 or 72 hours, for all traces of drug to be dispersed. The sale of milk containing small amounts of antibiotics is highly undesirable for medical reasons and legal action has been taken in some areas, usually after prior warnings have been ignored.

In the instances referred to above, the Chief Public Health Inspector issued warnings and also informed the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries & Food, Animal Health Division.

Milk Composition Data, 1967.

The average percentage composition of all ordinary milk samples examined during the year is given below:-

Period	Number of Samples	Milk Fat	Non fatty solids	Total Milk Solids
1st Quarter	135	3.67	8.52	12.19
2nd Quarter	51	3.57	8.73	12.30
3rd Quarter	42	3.62	8.48	12.10
4th Quarter	48*	4.09	8.79	12.88
Whole Year 1967	276*	3.72	8.60	12.32
Whole Year 1966	260	3.70	8.64	12.34

* excluding 3 samples containing added water and 5 "Appeal to cow" samples

ARTICLES OTHER THAN MILK

Of the 259 samples of food and drugs (other than milk) submitted during the year, 24 were reported as unsatisfactory. Ten of these were submitted for examination because of complaints from members of the public and 14 were submitted as routine samples. A further 5 complaint articles were found normal as a result of analysis.

(a) Complaint samples receiving adverse reports

A Milk Bottle contained a mass of white deposit which proved to be Plaster of Paris and which had not been removed from the bottle during the normal cleansing process.

Home-made Onion Chutney had been cooked in a galvanised vessel and as a result was heavily contaminated with zinc (1000 parts per million) and lead (6 p.p.m.). The product was voluntarily surrendered and disposed of by the department.

Mushrooms & their cardboard container had an unpleasant odour and were found on analysis to be contaminated with DDT insecticide. The cardboard was saturated with an oily material of which about 14% was DDT itself while the mushrooms contained about 15 parts per million of the insecticide. Contamination was due to the spillage of a DDT concentrate on to the consignment during rail transit. The mushrooms were so heavily tainted as to be quite unfit to eat and were condemned by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Slices of bread contained foreign matter of a black and waxy nature, which consisted of mineral oil with fragments of iron and tin derived from the bread making machinery.

The foreign object stated to have been found in a piece of New Zealand Cheese was a piece of chewing gum weighing about a quarter of a gram.

Butter had a slightly off taste and showed a raised acid value indicative of the onset of rancidity.

Canned Boiled Ham (2 samples) submitted because of a complaint of unpleasant odour had high contents of total volatile bases of 43 & 70 mgs of nitrogen per 100 grams of meat and had distinctly offensive odours.

Limeade was submitted because it was said to have caused sickness. The liquid had a faintly phenolic taste and contained a trace (1 p.p.m.) of phenol. This was found to be derived from a contaminated stopper which contained 5 milligrams of phenol. The taste and odour was considered to be objectionable but the amount present was not sufficient to have had harmful effects.

Lemonade was not as described but was a clear solution smelling of sulphur dioxide and contained calcium bisulphite to the extent of 0.29% (as SO₂). This solution was used for cleaning in the factory and had inadvertently gained access to the filling line.

(b) Complaint samples showing no evidence of abnormality.

These included elderberry wine, which was said to have produced unpleasant effects in the consumer. It contained 14% of ethyl alcohol, which is about the maximum possible for a fermented wine, but there was no evidence of higher alcohols or alkaloids. Sugar, canned salmon, corned beef and corned beef pie were examined but nothing was found in any of these to explain the various complaints associated with them.

(c) Routine samples reported as unsatisfactory

Meat pies & Sausage rolls. A total of 16 meat pie samples and 5 of sausage roll were submitted for analysis in the light of the new regulations governing their composition. The regulations did not, however, come into force until May 1968. For meat pies, a minimum of 25% of meat and for sausage rolls a minimum of 12½% is specified. However, where the weight of a pie falls between certain specified ranges, a minimum weight of meat is required in order to allow for the effect of putting more pastry in a particular pie. The specified weights of meat in various pies are as follows:-

5/8 ounce in pies not exceeding 3 ounces; 7/8 ounce in pies not exceeding 4 ounces, 1 ounce in pies not exceeding 5½ ounces and 1½ ounces in pies not exceeding 7½ ounces.

Of the 16 samples examined, 7 pies requiring a minimum of 1 ounce of meat contained 0.5, 0.55, 0.6, 0.75, 0.8, 0.87, and 0.92 ounces, one pie requiring at least 7/8 ounce contained only 0.3 ounce of meat, and one pie requiring at least 5/8 ounce contained only half an ounce.

Two of the 5 sausage roll samples contained only 8% and 11½% of meat.

Sausages. A formal sample of Pork Sausages were slightly low in meat content with 63% instead of at least 65%.

Safflower Seed Oil was described under a trade mark as "Obesitol" and was found to consist of genuine safflower seed oil but was labelled with the words "an excellent aid to slimming." This is not, in my opinion, a justified claim. Safflower oil has the same caloric value as other edible oils, namely 9 calories per gram, and there is no authentic scientific evidence that any oil has any virtue in slimming. After discussion with the manufacturers, they finally agreed to omit this claim from labels in the future.

Aspirin Tablets BP failed to comply with the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia 1963 since they contained 0.25% free salicylic acid, whereas a maximum of 0.15% is prescribed. This deterioration may have been due to prolonged storage.

Action taken by the Chief Public Health Inspector in respect of unsatisfactory samples usually resulted in warnings being issued to the manufacturer or vendor. For articles deteriorated by long storage, old stocks were withdrawn from sale. Where an article failed to reach a standard which had not yet become a legal requirement (e.g. meat pies) advice was given the manufacturer to ensure that the product will comply when the law comes into force. In many cases, further samples were taken at a later date.

Nature of sample	Number examined	Number Unsatisfactory
MILK:-		
Ordinary	279	18
Appeal-to-Cow	5	
FOODS:-		
Apples	3	
Almond Marzipan	1	
Baking Powder & Golden Raising Powder	2	
Batter Mix	1	
Biscuits	6	
Bread (complaint)	1	1
Bread & Butter	3	
Butter (complaint)	1	1
Butter	4	
Margarine	3	
Cake	1	
Cheese	9	
Cheese containing foreign object (complaint)	1	1
Cheese Spread	3	
Chutney, Onion (complaint)	1	1
Chutney, Tomato	1	
Cockles	2	
Cut Mixed Peel	1	
Dessert Powder	6	
Dehydrated Potatoes	2	
Dried Culinary Herbs	3	
Elderberry Wine (complaint)	1	
Fish & Meat Spreads	3	
Flavouring	1	
Glace Cherries	2	
Gravy Browning etc.	4	
Ground Almonds	2	
Ground Cinnamon	2	
Ground Nutmeg	1	
Ground Pepper	2	
Ground Rice	1	
Ice Cream	19	
Instant Coffee	2	
Jelly	1	
Kwio Bru	1	
Lemonade (complaint)	1	1
Meat Tenderizer & Seasonings	3	
Milk Granules	1	
Mint Jelly	1	
Milk Bottle (complaint)	1	1
Mixed Spice	1	
Mushrooms & Cardboard Container (complaint)	1	1

Nature of sample	Number examined	Number Unsatisfactory
Mustard	1	
Oat Cereal	1	
Oatmeal Cereal (complaint)	1	
Oils, Vegetable	4	1
Preserves	1	
Rennett Essence	1	
Sauces & Pickles	3	
Sandwich Spread	1	
Semolina	1	
Soft Drinks	12	
Soft Drink (complaint)	1	1
Stuffing Mix	1	
Syrups, flavoured	3	
Sugar, Brown	1	
Sugar Confectionery	3	
Sugar (complaint)	1	
Spirits:-		
Gin	2	
Rum	1	
Whisky	1	
Tomato Ketchup & Sauce	2	
Tea	5	
Vegetarian Spread	2	
Vinegar	1	
Yeast Extract	2	
Canned:-		
Anchovies	1	
Canneloni	1	
Cheese Savoury	1	
Chocolate Pudding	1	
Cream	2	
Dressed Crab	1	
Evaporated Milk	2	
Fruit Topping	2	
Grapefruit Juice	1	
Infant Food	2	
Ravioli in Tomato Sauce	1	
Rice Pudding	3	
Salmon	1	
Soft Herring Roes	1	
Soft Drinks	5	
Tomato Juice & Puree	2	
Canned Meat Products:-		
Corned Beef (complaint)	1	
Chicken & Mushroom Pie	1	
Ham (complaint)	2	2
Mixed Read-Grill	1	
Pate de Foie	1	
Steak in Gravy	2	
Strained Meat & Vegetables	3	
Tongue Pate	1	

Nature of sample	Number examined	Number Unsatisfactory
Meat Products:-		
Corned Beef Pie (complaint)	1	
Meat Stock Tablets	2	
Meat Pies	16	9
Sausage Meat	1	
Sausage (complaint)	1	
Sausage Rolls	5	2
Sausages, Pork	1	1
DRUGS & MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS:-		
Aspirin Tablets B.P.	1	1
Aspirin Tablets, children	2	
Antipar Tablets	1	
Adrenaline Cream	1	
Analgesic Tablets	2	
Baby Powder	1	
Benadryl Capsules	1	
Bisodol Powder	1	
Beechams Pills & Powders	2	
Charabs Tablets	1	
Chest & Cough Mixture	1	
Codeine Tablets B.P.	1	
Cyclizine Tablets	1	
Epsom Salts B.P.	1	
Ephedrine Tablets B.P.	1	
Folio Acid Tablets B.P.	1	
Garlic Oil Capsules	1	
Indigestion Tablets	2	
Juniper Pills	1	
Kidney & Bladder Pills	1	
Liver Salts	1	
Liver Pills	1	
Sulphur Tablets	1	
Surgical Spirit B.P.C.	1	
Sulphacetamide Ointment B.P.	1	
Tonic Yeast Tablets	2	
Tussils Cough Tablets	1	
Vitamin Iron Tonic Tablets	1	
Zinc & Castor Oil Cream	2	
TOTALS	543	42

PESTICIDES IN FOOD SURVEY

As indicated in the 1966 Annual Report, a nation wide survey of the levels of pesticides occurring in foods on retail sale is being carried out by Public Analysts. The scheme has been organised by the Association of Public Analysts in co-operation with the Local Authority Associations and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food. Approximately 2,400 samples yearly are to be examined for at least 2 years, the work being allocated to authorities on a population basis. For Swansea and Cardiff together this amounts to 21 samples per year.

The results obtained during 1967, expressed in parts per thousand million are tabulated below:-

No.	Food.	Source.	Organo-chlorine Pesticides			Metals		
			BHC isomers	DDT isomers	Dieldrin	Mercury	Lead	Arsenic
S4	Beef	Home	13	0	0			
S5	Apples	Canadian	0	0	0		1000	300
S6	Onions	Imported	0	0	0			
S7	Pasteurised Milk	Home	1	2	1			
S8	Potatoes	Home	0	0	0			
S9	Pears	Italian	0	0	0	20	150	<100
S10	Cheese	New Zealand	0	0	0			
S11	Grapes	Spanish	0	(DDT 890 Other 70)	0	< 20		
C5	Cauliflower	Home	0	0	0			
C6	Tomatoes	Channel Islands	0	0	0	<20		
C7	Lettuce*	Home	300	0	0			
C8	Beef Brisket	Home	100	110	0			
C9	Eggs	Home	12	DDE 12	15			
C10	Infant Food (Liver)	Home	0	TDE 7	0			
C11	Lard	USA	7	(DDE 20 TDE 150)	20			
C12	Raw Milk	Home	2	2	1			
C13	Cabbage	Home	0	0	0			
C14	Lettuce	Dutch	11	0	73	<20		
C15	Pears	Home	0	70	0	20	200	<100
C16	Beef Sausages	Home	9	0	5			
C17	Tomatoes	Spanish	7	33	0	<20		

These results show the widespread occurrence of traces of organo chlorine pesticides in foodstuffs, the most commonly found being BHC, DDT and their isomers and breakdown products. The highest BHC content (300) was found in home produced lettuce, and the highest DDT (960) in Spanish grapes. The alpha isomer of BHC was detected in beef, and American lard contained TDE (150).

Dieldrin was detected in eggs, lard, lettuce (Dutch) and beef sausages but the other organo chlorine pesticides including heptachlor, heptachlorepoide and endrin, were not found in any sample. Quintozene or PCNB, a fungicide, was found in home produced lettuce* at a level of 300 parts per 1000, million. This compound resembles gamma BHC in its gas chromatographic behaviour but it was found possible to identify it by thin layer chromatography and chemical tests.

No organo phosphorus pesticides were found in any of the samples examined and, where tested for, mercury was below the detectable limit. Lead was found in apples and pears.

No limits have yet been established for pesticide residues in foods in Great Britain. It may, however, be noted that, the levels of pesticides found in our 21 samples are below limits set by the U.S.A. and some other countries. The sample of Spanish grapes had a DDT content approaching the Netherlands limit (1000), and, was in fact the highest level of pesticide found in any of the samples analysed.

The collated results of the 2400 samples examined throughout the country will probably be published in mid 1968 and should provide valuable and interesting information on the extent of pesticide contamination of foodstuffs sold to the public.

PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

A total of 23 samples were submitted for examination in 1967 compared with 11 in 1966. Of these 16 were canned products as follows:-

Coal Fish, Corned Beef with cereal, Chopped Ham (2), Blackberries, "Blod" Pudding, Evaporated Milk, Green Beans, New Potatoes (2), Hot Dog Sausages, Pears, Pineapple, Pork Luncheon Meat, Tomatoes, Red Cherries.

The canned goods were tested for tin and lead contents but no sample exceeded prescribed limits. There was no evidence of pesticide contamination in any sample. The red cherries were coloured with erythrosine, a permitted colour but some fluorescein was also present. There is evidence that this substance can be formed from erythrosine as a result of processing and storage, particularly in unlacquered cans. Unsatisfactory labelling was reported against in the Corned Beef with Cereal, in which insufficient prominence was given to the word cereal; the "Blod" Pudding failed to state the ingredients as required.

Articles of food, other than canned products, consisted of ground nuts; raw onions; dried raisins, peaches and pears; spaghetti, and whole almonds.

The ground nuts showed only slight pest infestation and there was no evidence of the presence of the toxic metabolite of fungal action - aflatoxin. The raw onions were free from pesticide residues; the spaghetti and whole almonds were free from insect attack; excess preservative was not found in the dried fruit and pesticide residues were absent, apart from a trace (0.04 parts per million) of BHC in the dried peaches.

NEW FOOD & DRUGS LEGISLATION 1967

A considerable number of statutory instruments having a direct bearing on the work were published in 1967. These included:-

The Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations, 1967.
The Canned Meat Product Regulations, 1967.
The Sausage and Other Meat Product Regulations, 1967.
The Artificial Sweeteners in Food Regulations, 1967.
The Solvents in Food Regulations, 1967.
The Food (Control of Irradiation) Regulations, 1967.
The Labelling of Food Regulations, 1967.
The Coffee and Coffee Product Regulations, 1967.
The Ice-Cream Regulations, 1967.
The Margarine Regulations, 1967.

The first three cover a wide variety of meat products and come into operation in May 1968 in respect of meat pies and a year later for canned meat products and sausages. The Meat Pie & Sausage Roll Regulations basically require meat pies, puddings and pasties to contain 25 per cent of meat but there are provisos which permit specified weights of meat for the smaller pies falling within certain weight ranges. The requirements are further complicated by the fact that an allowance must be made for fat in the pastry, in excess of 50 per cent of the carbohydrate content. Meat and vegetable pies, puddings and pasties and "Cornish Pasties" and sausage rolls must contain at least 12½ per cent of meat. There are also detailed labelling requirements.

The Canned Meat Product Regulations provides standards for canned meat of 95 per cent, for meat with cereal or with jelly of 80 per cent, and meat with gravy of 75 per cent. Meat with sauce, and brawn or pressed meat, is required to contain at least 60 per cent, meat with stuffing and sauce, 40 per cent, and meat balls, rissoles or croquettes, 35 per cent.

The Sausage and other Meat Products Regulations prescribes minimum meat contents for sausages and meat products sold loose. Typical examples are 65 per cent and 50 per cent of meat in pork and beef sausages, respectively. A minimum lean meat content (defined as lean meat, free from visible fat) of at least 50 per cent of the total meat content is also laid down. Standards are prescribed for polony hog pudding, frankfurter and liver sausages.

The Artificial Sweeteners in Food Regulations amend the existing regulations so as to permit the use of cyclamates, in addition to saccharin, as ingredients of sweetening tablets. Previously cyclamates had been permitted as artificial sweeteners in soft drinks under the Soft Drinks regulations. Their general use in foodstuffs, other than ice-cream, is now permitted by the new regulations. Standards of purity are specified for both saccharin and cyclamates. These are the standards of the British Pharmacopoeia 1963, together with a limit of 100 parts per million for cyclohexylamine in cyclamates. Precise labelling of saccharin and/or cyclamate tablets is required.

The Solvents in Food Regulations (operating date November, 1969) establish a permitted list of solvents which may be used in foods, generally for the purpose of incorporation of ingredients. The solvents include ethanol, ethyl acetate, ether, glycerol and its acetates, isopropanol and propylene glycol; their purity is defined by the regulations.

The Food (Control of Irradiation) Regulations prohibit the application of ionising radiation (as defined) to food intended for human consumption, and the sale and importation of irradiated food. Local Authorities and Port Health Authorities are required to enforce the regulations. At the present time, there do not appear to be available reliable methods for the detection of previous irradiation of foodstuffs.

The Labelling of Food Regulations came into operation in January 1968 in respect of foods containing cyclamate artificial sweetener, but in all other respects not until January 1971. The regulations will require the declaration of specified additives in food and the size of lettering used to describe the article and its ingredient is prescribed. There are provisions for the labelling of food sold from vending machines. Registered Trade Marks will no longer be permitted in place of the name and address of the packer; partial lists of ingredients will not be permitted. Meat treated with proteolytic enzymes must be labelled "tenderised" and the word milk must refer to whole cow's milk unless otherwise specified.

The remaining three regulations dealing with Ice cream, Margarine and Coffee products do not become operative until 1971. For the first two foodstuffs, the changes are mainly labelling, with, for margarine, the introduction of an 80% minimum fat content. For coffee products, definitions and prescribed caffeine contents are established.

Reports and proposals for regulations in 1967 included the Second Report on Cyclamates, which re-affirmed a previous statement that there would be no health risk if cyclamates were permitted as sweeteners in foodstuffs. A report on Cream recommended the introduction of additional fat standards to those at present in force including Whipping cream 35%, Cream 20% and Half cream 12%. "Claims and Misleading descriptions on Labels and Advertisements of Food" formed the subject of proposals for regulations; these were considerably less comprehensive than the original report which preceded them. During 1967 the Food Additives and Contaminants Committee considered the question of aldrin and dieldrin residues in foods. They recommended that information should be obtained of the levels of these chemicals already present in food, and proposed statutory limits of 0.1 p.p.m. for foods generally, 0.02 p.p.m. for baby foods and dried milk, and 0.003 p.p.m. for liquid milk.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Measurements of atmospheric pollution have been made in Swansea since January, 1954. They are made at sites and with apparatus approved by the Ministry of Technology to which organisation the results are sent every month for collation and publication. Besides being of local interest, therefore, they are a valuable contribution to a nation-wide survey. Since the Clean Air Act, 1956 came into operation, these measurements have assumed even greater importance for they provide the only means of assessing quantitatively any improvement in pollution of the air resulting from the implementation of this Act.

A standard deposit gauge and a lead peroxide apparatus for the measurement of the activity of the sulphur gases in the air have been maintained since 1954 by the public health Inspectorate under the general supervision of the Chief Inspector, at each of three sites, viz. the Scala Cinema in Pentre Guinea Road, St. Thomas, at Church Road, Llansamlet, and at the Guildhall. The monthly analyses (deposit gauges and lead peroxide candles) are carried out by your Public Analyst's Laboratory as this is work which requires laboratory facilities.

Daily measurements of smoke and sulphur dioxide levels have been made at various sites since 1959. This work is carried out by Public Health Inspectors of your Authority, assistance being given, when required, by your Public Analyst's laboratory. The three sites in active operation during 1967 included Morriston Clinic, Norton Villa Clinic and Llansamlet Clinic.

Deposit Gauge and Lead Peroxide Data 1967

The monthly results obtained from the analysis of the contents of deposit gauges and lead peroxide candles at the three sites concerned are given in Tables A, B & C. Table D compares the total amounts of undissolved and dissolved matter deposited during the year at the three sites, while the

variation during the 8 year period 1960 - 1968 is indicated in Table E.

Whilst monthly and even yearly results tend to fluctuate due to the influence of many variable meteorological factors, when averaged over a five year period it may then be possible to see definite trends. This procedure is adopted by the Ministry of Technology in their investigation of atmospheric pollution changes.

Table D shows the Guildhall site to have lower figures for total undissolved matter (i.e. insoluble deposit comprising dust, grit and particles of unburnt coal & coke) than the other two sites. The recorded figures for insoluble deposit at St. Thomas, Llansamlet & Guildhall for 1967 were 56, 76 & 43 tons per sq. mile per year respectively. The value recorded for St. Thomas does not represent the true figure for the year since it only includes the observations of seven months. On the assumption that the remaining months had average depositions the year's figure would then be 80 for St. Thomas. This computation has been done in the case of Table E which shows the calculated figures for the whole year. Most urban areas in this country show annual depositions between 50 & 150, while the six sites showing the highest depositions during 1963-64 averaged 480 tons per square mile per year. Considered over the period 1960-1967 the results at Swansea generally show a small but distinct decline, apart from 1966 which appears to be exceptional.

The lead peroxide method is used to obtain monthly figures of the extent of sulphur pollution and the results are given at the bottom of Tables A, B & C. The seasonal and yearly variation can be seen in Table F.

This method is empirical in that it records the amount of sulphur gases (calculated at SO_3 , sulphur trioxide) absorbed by a lead peroxide surface during the period of exposure. Nevertheless, the data obtained can be compared from site to site and from season to season. Thus a clean atmosphere may be as low as 0.25 mgs. of SO_3 (per 100 sq. cm. of lead peroxide per day) whereas an industrial area may reach 5 mgms. or more i.e. twenty times as sulphur polluting.

The average figures for 1967 for St. Thomas, Llansamlet and Guildhall were 0.93, 1.04 & 0.73 mgms per day respectively. The Guildhall again has a lower average sulphur dioxide value than the other sites. St. Thomas has shown the greatest fall over the years while Llansamlet has not changed markedly.

Smoke & Sulphur dioxide Concentrations in the atmosphere

The volumetric method of measuring these two air pollutants is work which was carried out daily at 3 sites by your Public Health Inspectors during 1967 and the figures given are entirely the result of their work. Where technical advice is required this is, of course, freely available from this laboratory. The methods used consist essentially of drawing air through filter paper to trap the smoke as a grey stain, and then through dilute hydrogen peroxide to trap the sulphur dioxide. The intensity of the stains are measured using a reflectometer and the sulphuric acid formed is titrated.

I have been asked to include the figures obtained by your Public Health Inspectors in my annual report in order to complete the picture of atmospheric pollution studies being carried out at Swansea. Table G gives the daily average values for both smoke and sulphur dioxide for each month of the year, and also for the whole year for each of the 3 sites viz. Morriston Clinic, Norton Villa Clinic and Llansamlet Clinic. The highest values recorded on any day are also included. Table H tabulates the levels found from 1964 - 1967. These show improvements in both forms of pollution since 1964 at Morriston & Llansamlet. Norton Villa Clinic, in a cleaner area, shows consistently lower values.

Some idea of the significance of the figures can be gathered from the fact that during 1963-64 the six highest sites measuring air pollution in the United Kingdom averaged 373 and 329 micrograms per cubic metre for sulphur dioxide and smoke respectively. The corresponding six lowest sites averaged 26 and 28 micrograms per cubic metre respectively. During 1967, Morriston averaged 75 and 49 micrograms/cubic metre with Llansamlet Clinic showing 53 and 26 micrograms/cubic metre for Smoke and Sulphur dioxide respectively. The air pollution measured at Swansea therefore compares favourably with figures obtained throughout the country.

The work of the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff must also be recognised since without their continuing vigilance in the matter of air pollution, the position might well have deteriorated. It should also be noted that industrial firms have co-operated with them in a very satisfactory manner when dealing with specific problems.

TABLE A.

STATION 1 - PENTRE GUINEA ROAD, ST. THOMAS, MONTHLY RESULTS 1967

Deposited Matter in tons/sq. mile

Type of Deposit	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL UNDISSOLVED MATTER	4.83	6.39	6.76	NO RESULTS	9.60	9.33	7.13	6.33	5.59	NO RESULTS	NO RESULTS	NO RESULTS
Tarry matter	0.07	0.27	0.12		0.42	0.45	0.10	0.17	0.23			
Other combustible matter	1.51	1.96	1.94		2.75	2.90	2.01	1.44	1.75			
Ash	3.25	4.16	4.70		6.43	5.98	5.02	4.72	3.61			
TOTAL DISSOLVED MATTER	10.69	13.66	8.08	NO RESULTS	5.25	78.51	3.31	3.26	6.64	NO RESULTS	NO RESULTS	NO RESULTS
Calcium Ca ⁺⁺	0.62	0.67	0.62		0.37	0.65	0.54	0.35	0.64			
Chloride Cl [']	7.20	5.34	0.96		1.71	3.32	0.35	0.72	1.83			
Sulphate SO ₄ ["]	2.97	2.89	2.37		1.11	5.74	1.12	1.02	1.59			
TOTAL SOLID MATTER DEPOSITED	15.52	20.05	14.78	NO RESULTS	14.85	87.84	10.44	9.59	12.23	NO RESULTS	NO RESULTS	NO RESULTS
Rainfall, in inches	4.69	4.92	2.05		2.88	0.83	2.44	1.89	5.52			
pH value of filtrate from gauge	5.3	5.9	5.7		4.9	8.4	6.4	5.6	6.0			
SULPHUR DIOXIDE, expressed as milligrams SO ₃ per 100 sq. cms. lead peroxide per day	1.80	1.23	0.87		0.95	0.88	0.91	0.80	0.61				0.36

* The figures for June appear to be abnormal

TABLE B

STATION 2 - CHURCH ROAD, LLANSANLET, MONTHLY RESULTS 1967

Deposited Matter in tons/sq.mile

Type of Deposit	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL UNDISSOLVED MATTER	4.86	6.27	7.99	6.18	10.57	10.17	5.89	10.66		6.57	1.74	4.36
Tarry matter	0.07	0.22	0.07	0.03	0.10	0.17	0.10	0.10		0.17	0.03	0.22
Other combustible matter	1.50	1.74	2.03	1.89	4.04	2.33	1.85	3.82		1.67	0.43	1.00
Ash	3.29	4.31	5.89	4.26	6.43	7.67	3.95	6.74		4.73	1.28	3.14
TOTAL DISSOLVED MATTER	8.29	9.37	8.33	4.54	9.78	5.54	6.82	13.58		12.31	5.41	5.95
Calcium Ca ⁺⁺	0.56	0.35	0.47	0.35	0.69	0.52	0.56	1.01		0.89	0.90	0.34
Chloride Cl ⁻	5.35	3.60	2.43	2.94	2.47	0.42	0.73	0.98		5.78	3.26	1.45
Sulphate SO ₄ ⁼⁼	1.99	2.53	2.85	1.81	3.17	3.12	2.60	2.74		4.22	1.59	2.58
TOTAL SOLID MATTER DEPOSITED	13.15	15.64	16.32	10.72	20.35	15.71	12.71	24.24		18.88	7.15	10.31
Rainfall, in inches	4.02	4.85	2.09	1.46	4.96	0.83	3.98	5.48		5.95	1.6	2.72
pH Value of filtrate from gauge	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.1	6.5	5.7	5.4		4.4	4.4	4.7
SULPHUR DIOXIDE expressed as milligrams SO ₃ per 100 sq. cms. lead peroxide per day	0.91	1.24	1.62	1.00	0.67	0.91	1.54	1.08	0.83	1.20	0.51	1.00

TABLE C

STATION 3 - THE GUILDHALL. MONTHLY RESULTS 1967

Deposited Matter in tons/sq. mile

Type of Deposit	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL UNDISSOLVED MATTER	1.74	3.40	3.45	2.99	8.93	2.84	2.96	2.80	3.14	5.08	2.65	2.57
Tarry matter	0.00	0.14	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.22	0.22	0.07	0.15
Other combustible matter	0.73	0.86	1.13	1.06	5.06	0.78	1.05	0.71	0.86	0.99	1.03	0.60
Ash	1.01	2.40	2.30	1.91	3.80	1.96	1.86	2.02	2.06	3.87	1.55	1.82
TOTAL DISSOLVED MATTER	7.48	10.13	6.84	5.10	11.52	2.01	3.11	5.74	8.92	14.27	7.25	4.36
Calcium Ca ⁺⁺	0.17	0.99	0.29	0.32	0.59	0.10	0.37	0.49	0.29	0.59	1.10	0.12
Chloride Cl [']	5.02	3.92	1.67	0.90	4.39	0.37	0.64	1.03	2.85	6.33	4.53	1.49
Sulphate SO ₄ ["]	2.31	1.86	1.17	0.95	1.84	3.16	0.88	0.93	1.65	2.43	1.45	1.15
TOTAL SOLID MATTER DEPOSITED	9.22	13.53	10.29	8.09	20.45	4.85	6.07	8.54	12.06	19.35	9.90	6.93
Rainfall in inches	3.90	3.58	1.05	0.87	4.65	0.63	2.91	3.70	5.75	6.11	2.4	3.94
pH value of filtrate from gauge	5.5	6.1.	5.8	5.5	5.0	6.0	6.2	5.8	5.9	6.5	4.4	4.8
SULPHUR DIOXIDE expressed as milligrams SO ₃ per 100 sq. cms. lead peroxide per day	0.79	0.92	0.61	0.81	0.29	0.45	0.47	0.46	0.65	0.40	0.77	0.42

TABLE D

Comparison of Results for the Whole Year 1967 - Tons per square mile per year

Type of Deposit	Site No.1 St. Thomas	Site No.2 Llansamlet	Site No.3 Guildhall
TOTAL UNDISSOLVED MATTER	46.63	75.71	42.55
Tar	1.38	1.28	1.13
Other combustible matter	13.36	22.30	14.86
Ash	31.89	51.69	26.56
TOTAL DISSOLVED MATTER	* 50.89	89.92	86.73
TOTAL DEPOSITED MATTER	* 97.52	165.18	129.28
RAINFALL - IN INCHES	24.39	37.94	39.49

* These results refer to seven months observations only.

TABLE E

Comparison of Yearly Rates of Deposition 1960-1967 - Tons per square mile per year

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
<u>St. Thomas</u>								
Total Deposited Matter	229	232	222	207	185	195	235	167
Total Insoluble Matter	119	120	113	104	91	94	128	80
Insoluble Mineral Matter (Ash)	69	73	78	71	62	65	90	55
Rainfall - in inches	57	44	36	37	32	46	46	42
<u>Llansamlet</u>								
Total Deposited Matter	198	200	187	185	177	161	194	165
Total Insoluble Matter	92	103	82	76	93	79	93	76
Insoluble Mineral Matter (Ash)	60	59	58	53	69	57	62	52
Rainfall - in inches	62	47	41	39	35	45	47	38
<u>Guildhall</u>								
Total Deposited Matter	162	141	138	134	125	127	204	129
Total Insoluble Matter	62	47	45	47	49	46	83	43
Insoluble Mineral Matter (Ash)	36	29	30	32	34	32	55	27
Rainfall - in inches	51	31	31	33	26	38	34	39

The results for St. Thomas for 1967 are based on seven months observations but have been computed to the full year.

TABLE F

Pollution by Sulphur Gases 1956 - 1967

			SULPHUR DIOXIDE		
			Average rate of absorption expressed at milligrams SO ₂ per 100 square centimetres of ³ lead peroxide per day		
			St.Thomas	Llansamlet	Guildhall
1956	...	...	2.34	0.91	0.92
1957	...	...	2.16	0.96	0.74
1958	...	...	2.14	0.93	0.80
1959	...	...	2.24	0.76	0.84
1960	...	...	2.07	0.94	0.80
1961	...	...	1.91	0.89	0.68
1962	...	...	1.86	0.87	0.76
1963	...	...	1.80	0.95	0.96
1964	...	...	2.03	1.10	0.90
1965	...	...	1.38	0.83	0.85
1966	...	...	1.22	0.93	0.73
1967	...	...	0.93	1.04	0.59
Summer Months 1967	...		0.83	1.01	0.52
Winter Months 1967	...		1.07	1.08	0.65

TABLE H

Comparison of the Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Concentrations
during the four year period 1964 - 1967

STATION	Smoke Concentration micrograms per cubic metre				Sulphur Dioxide Concentration micrograms per cubic metre			
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1964	1965	1966	1967
Morrison Clinic								
Daily Average	88	47	42	49	134	75	73	75
Highest Daily Value	450	351	175	425	606	265	234	442
Norton Villa Clinic								
Daily Average	24	18	16	16	25	29	34	29
Highest Daily Value	284	115	98	118	166	198	172	200
Llansamlet Clinic								
Daily Average	43	29	26	28	66	58	55	53
Highest Daily Value	294	175	87	217	175	206	144	246

TABLE G

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION DAILY MEAN CONCENTRATIONS OF SMOKE & SULPHUR DIOXIDE 1967

MONTHLY AVERAGES

	MORRISTON CLINIC				NORTON VILLA CLINIC				LLANSAMLET CLINIC			
	Average		Highest		Average		Highest		Average		Highest	
	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂
JANUARY	73	81	204	187	13	28	35	75	41	51	119	126
FEBRUARY	49	54	107	149	17	38	92	122	32	47	64	83
MARCH	31	50	63	67	9	20	24	44	27	51	59	118
APRIL	38	59	66	103	24	63	79	200	25	49	44	80
MAY	35	69	84	187	7	29	23	100	-	41	-	102
JUNE	16	54	27	75	6	20	28	40	9	36	18	51
JULY	10	59	25	143	8	16	19	45	7	41	20	90
AUGUST	26	69	68	134	5	22	11	45	9	42	27	88
SEPTEMBER	40	56	82	154	12	26	118	163	19	43	48	122
OCTOBER	68	76	425	264	19	15	59	36	22	51	82	92
NOVEMBER	111	118	391	442	40	38	111	111	62	96	217	246
DECEMBER	86	160	280	366	37	35	81	89	51	89	109	206
WHOLE YEAR	49	75	425	442	16	29	118	200	28	53	217	246

The results are expressed in micrograms per cubic metre per day for both smoke and sulphur dioxide (SO₂).

The average values quoted are the daily values averaged for each month of the year and for the whole year; the highest value refers to the highest single daily reading noted in each month.

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES

Public Health Department

Fourteen water samples drawn from taps at various points within the County Borough area and were found to be of satisfactory quality. Water, filter media and lemonade made at a local factory were examined to attempt to explain the appearance of floc in the soft drink after standing for a period of time. A water sample from a shallow well showed evidence of recent pollution.

Borough Engineer's Department

Samples examined on behalf of this department included chemicals used in an industrial process, with advice given on effluent disposal; and the analysis of sewage (24 hourly samples) in connection with the new Gowerton Sewage Works.

Weights & Measures Department

Under the Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act, 27 samples were analysed for this department. Two feeding stuffs were of unsatisfactory composition and were the subject of a successful prosecution. A canister, a novelty toy described as "Crazy-Foam" was examined to ascertain the nature of the propellant gas used in particular relation to its flammability.

Three painted toys were analysed for lead content under the Toys Safety Regulations, 1967 which require paint coatings to contain not more than 1.1% of lead. These samples were satisfactory.

PERSONAL

The writing of this annual report gives me once more the opportunity of expressing my appreciation to the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Public Health Inspector and all members of the Health Department with whom we have contact of the very cordial relationships which have been maintained in 1967. Such a pleasant atmosphere of understanding has enabled the many problems encountered throughout the year to be dealt with without difficulty.

